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MODERN TIMES

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Supporters Charge Jury Bias

McLucas Trial Begins

by John Bancroft

News Analysis

As Black Panther Party member Lonnie McLucas goes on trial for his life in New Haven this week, Panther supporters claim that the court is stacked against him. The judge, Harold Mulvey, has referred to black people as "slobs that come up off the farm." And during the past few weeks of jury selection it has been argued that the jury also is biased.

Given the fact that the jury selection system in Connecticut excludes the poor, the black and the young, the composition of the McLucas jury was inevitable. Twelve of the 15 are white, and all but three are middle-aged. Most believe in capital punishment, and of course none are sympathetic to the Black Panther Party. It is not, in any way, a jury of peers for Lonnie McLucas.

Defense lawyer Theodore Koskoff asked the judge to throw out the jury because of its unbalanced nature, but the judge rejected the motion.

At one point during the proceedings, an Italian-American electrician who had already been accepted on the jury, stunned the courtroom when he re-entered the witness box and asked to be excused. He stated, "I think Lonnie should be tried by an all colored jury." He made it clear that he didn't think McLucas could get a fair shake from the court. He ended his statement, "All I can say at this point, Lonnie, is good luck and God help you."

It is not surprising that so few of the jurors are black. Of the 242 people questioned, only 12 were black, and most of

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John Durrence

Members of Local 93 URW picket Armstrong

Armstrong Holds Up Strikers' Benefits

by Matt Borenstein

The 1000 members of the United Rubber Workers (URW) Local 93 are beginning the third week of a strike against the Armstrong Rubber Company in West Haven. Armstrong announced on July 13 that it is withholding vacation pay and medical benefits from the striking workers. Armstrong plants in Natchez, *Miss., DesMoines, Iowa and Hanford, Calif. are also being struck by URW.*

The strike began on July 2 at the expiration of the last three year contract when negotiations between the URW and Armstrong broke down. The Kansas City negotiations have not yet resumed.

Company Offer

Armstrong has offered the URW the same basic wage package that the union won from the "big four" rubber companies (Goodrich, Firestone, Uniroyal, and Goodyear). This includes an 8% annual wage increase and an increase in pension benefits to $7.75 a month for each year of work.

In addition, Armstrong has proposed some new contract provisions which the union will not accept. Armstrong wants to reduce the pay for "down time" from 85% of the pay to 75%. "Down time" is when a machine breaks down and the operator waits for a mechanic to fix it. Armstrong also wants to eliminate payment for machine change time. Under the old contract, if a machine broke down and the operator switched to another machine, he would get paid for the time it took to set up the new machine.

10% Pay Cut

Armstrong's offer also includes a pay-cut for many workers. Under the old contract, if a worker would temporarily change jobs, he would be paid his Average Incentive Earnings (AIE) or Average Hourly Earnings (AHE). The pay rate would be the same even if the new temporary job corresponded to a lower wage.

Armstrong's current offer pays only 90% of the AIE for temporary job changes instead of the usual 100%.

Armstrong cannot skimp on the basic wage packet because the bigger rubber companies have already given in. It is

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Welfare MOMS Act on Clothing Needs

by Joelle Dominski

The New Haven Welfare Mothers organization has opened a storefront at 238 Legion Avenue where poor people can buy all kinds of clothes costing only from ten cents to one dollar.

The group has begun to solve for itself some of its problems that have been ignored by the welfare system. Widespread unemployment, no provisions for childcare and no recognition of motherhood as a legitimate occupation force many women to depend on welfare money, which is not even sufficient to provide adequate clothing.

"The store gives something to put on a child," said Matilda Gibbs, citywide president of the MOMS. "Our biggest aim is to help the mothers. Not just people on welfare, but poor people in general," she stressed.

The small store, which opened July 23 is packed with donated dresses (25¢), suits (50¢), shoes (10¢) and items like baby clothes and stockings. The store is especially important for welfare recipients since, explained Matilda Gibbs, "the State won't give more than $8.50 per month for clothes for a child 13 years old. All you can do is live month by month. Buy shoes one month and a dress the next."

In the back the MOMS have set up an office where they can hold meetings and coordinate activities. The store is so busy that the group could already use a larger place.

Plans for Welfare Hearings

The money raised from selling the clothes will go to keep up the store and to help make it possible for welfare mothers to go to Hartford and participate in welfare hearings. This has been the main expense for the organization. The MOMS president told how, when the mothers first went to Hartford to testify about their needs, they were told they couldn't be represented at the hearings.

The group protested this through their Legal Assistance Association lawyer, Bill Clendenen. The courts ruled they could call their own witnesses and cross-examine witnesses speaking against their interests. "We won the right we were entitled to," Matilda Gibbs said.

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Virginia Blaisdell

Clothes cost from ten cents to a dollar, the only way it's possible to buy clothes out of a welfare check.

Who Is Lonnie McLucas? Part II

McLucas comes to Connecticut.

by John Bancroft

When his advanced training was over, Lonnie McLucas was made Connecticut State Area Captain of the Black Panther Party. He flew to Bridgeport and set up the Panthers' first Connecticut office on February 3, 1969.

Panther Lawrence Townsend described some of the actions Lonnie organized during his short stay in Bridgeport: "He helped organize a demonstration to protest the death of 11 people in a Bridgeport tenement fire caused by illegal housing conditions. He fought police brutality. He spoke about the Panthers at area colleges. And he worked for better housing."

In the spring, McLucas moved to New Haven, joining Ericka Huggins to begin building the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party. They began collecting money to set up a Free Breakfast for Children program. They made good in a very concrete way Panthers' pledge to serve the people. Diane Toney, a 11 year-old black girl from the Hill section of New Haven, was missing and feared lost. McLucas and the other Panthers organized a community-wide effort of find the youngster. In fact, during the two day period in which the Panthers were supposedly, according to the police, "torturing and murdering" Alex Rackley, they were actually conducting a massive search for Diane. McLucas was instrumental in setting up door-to-door inquiries and a loudspeaker campaign to urge people to join the search.

The next day, the arrests in the New Haven Panther case began. The breakfast program money was confiscated by the police, and Diane Toney was never found.

Prison

Lonnie McLucas has now spent one year in jail. According to Lawrence Townsend:

"The prison officials have intensified their campaign to break Lonnie's spirit. The man comes in to his cell, cursing him, and tells Lonnie that he's nothing. In response to Lonnie's good nature, the State Police, who transport him to court every day, tell him: "You're going to die in the electric chair with a smile on your face, aren't you?' But they haven't broken his spirit yet, and they're not going to. There's never been a question in my mind that Lonnie will be able to stand up to the pressure."

McLucas's mother and father, who made one of the rare trips they can afford from North Carolina to visit him in prison at the beginning of June, described in detail the kind of treatment Lonnie has been getting. "I was shocked," his mother said, "to see where they keep Lonnie. It's ridiculous. He showed me where his cell is. He's living in a little dark stall, about 3 feet wide, with no lights, no windows, nothing. They give him just enough food to keep him living."

When asked about the charges against Lonnie, Mrs. McLucas said firmly:

"Lonnie isn't the type to do that kind of thing. I think he was arrested just because he was in the Panther Party. I think they are trying him first just to get the others convicted. Lonnie thinks to be tried separately is unjust. I also think it's unjust. I hope his case is a fight for justice. I think it will be."

McLucas's pre-trial detention amounts to nothing less than unconstitutional cruel and unusual punishment. Although he has not been convicted of any crime, he is allowed no visitors other than his lawyer and his family. He has no recreation or training facilities. Even his mail has been cut off. According to his sister, Barbara, "Lonnie says he writes, but we don't get the letters. He's written over 100 letters. Also, we've been writing him and the Party has been writing, but Lonnie says he never gets them."

Forced Trip

One of the worst indignities McLucas suffered was a forced trip to Salt Lake City last fall. Federal officials wanted to

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Scranton School:

Parents Fight SCSC on Teachers

by Tim Craine

Scranton School closed for the year with parents and teachers in a state of uncertainty because of the actions of Southern Connecticut State College (SCSC) officials. On June 24, Dr. Pinkham of SCSC visited Scranton School and offered teachers there positions at other schools, giving as a reason community opposition to student teachers.

At a meeting called on July 2 by Dwight Concerned Citizens, Chairman Richard Brooks emphasized that the issue is not the community versus the teachers. "We have a good working relation with these teachers," Brooks said. "The issue is Southern Connecticut State College."

Parents do not object to student teachers from SCSC training at Scranton but to the excessive number of them. A typical class at Scranton has had as many as 12 student teachers during the school year, a situation which both educators and parents consider disruptive of the children's education.

Parents at the July 2 meeting were upset that, in a year in which the school is scheduled to get 15 new teachers and a new principal, some of the most experienced and concerned teachers were being pressured to leave. The group resolved to demand a meeting with SCSC officials and representatives of the Board of Education to hear the matter out.

Laboratory School

Scranton has been one of five elementary schools in New Haven that have been used as "laboratory schools" in training student teachers under an 1898 agreement between the City of New Haven and SCSC. Increasing enrollment at SCSC has resulted in increasing numbers of student teachers at Scranton, with as many as three to a classroom, for training periods of eight weeks.

SCSC is now phasing out the "lab schools" and restructuring its student teacher program to place its students with experienced "master teachers" in schools throughout the city for a longer, 16-week period.

A number of the master teachers at Scranton felt that the actions of SCSC would deprive the school of its most experienced teachers.

'A Troublemaker'?

Freda Dunn, a teacher of many years' standing, explained how she had been approached by Dr. Pinkham and asked to accept a position teaching kindergarten (for which she is not certified) at Ivy Street School. She refused on the grounds that she preferred to remain at Scranton.

Mrs. Dunn feels that she is considered a troublemaker by administrative officials. "What is a trouble maker?", she asked. "A member of the New Haven Federation of Teachers? A person who criticizes the number of student teachers in a room? A teacher who is critical of the deplorable physical conditions of the school building? A teacher who speaks up at meetings when supervisors are present? If all of these are characteristics of a troublemaker, then that is what I am," she concluded.

Charles Twyman, director of in-service training for the school system, was present at the meeting. He explained that his role was to take information back to the school administration. At one point a parent asked Mr. Twyman if he had ever visited the school and observed the "dirty, filthy conditions."

Twyman reported that he had but was in no position to make any recommendation. "My point is that any administrator who has been through Scranton School should make recommendations," the parent replied.

Twyman spoke vaguely about parents and staff sitting down to plan programs for the next year and warned the group to "beware of those people who are leading you up the wrong path. I say this from my heart."

This remark evidently offended many in the audience who had grave misgivings about Mr. Twyman's suggestion that they go to the mayor's office to discuss fixing up the school building since the Board of Education allegedly has no money. At a faculty meeting earlier in the year when teachers had pressed their supervisor as to who was responsible for fixing up the school, they were told that they should go to the State, which has bought the land for Route 34. The buck had already passed too many times, and the teachers and parents who were present at that meeting were not about to let it pass again.

Italian-Americans Protest FBI In NY

by Beatrice Ferraro

Editor's Note: The following story is by a New Havener who went to New York on June 29 for the Italian-American Unity Day rally. The crowd filled Columbus Circle in New York, at least 80,000 people.

I first heard about the rally one day when I was coming out of Hungry Charley's and I heard a loudspeaker announcing a demonstration. So I stuck around and joined the pickets outside the FBI building downtown in New Haven. Most of the picketers were men. They carried signs like "I'm proud to be Italian American."

Somebody at that demonstration told me to come down Monday morning and there would be a bus to the rally in New York.

Why did I go? I'm Italian and I'm proud of it. But I remember since I was a little girl wondering why all the gangsters on TV were made to talk with an Italian accent or had Italian names. My father was discriminated against. People assumed that since he was Italian, he must be in the Mafia. Most of the speakers at the rally called for unity of Italian Americans against the way the press gives Italians a bad name and against the way the FBI picks on Italians. They told us not to buy a Sunday paper one week in order to protest the way the press treats us.

The last speaker was a twelve year old kid. He said, "I asked my father, should I be ashamed that I'm Italian, and my father told me, 'No, you should be proud.' "

After the rally and all the speeches we walked through Central Park over to Third Avenue to the FBI headquarters in New York. Police on horseback wouldn't let people near the building to picket. Some of the people tried to break through. I never saw so many police. They were lined up three and four deep right across the front of the building.

It was interesting to compare this rally to the Mayday rally in New Haven.

I think the Mayday rally had more spirit. Everybody was more together, young people especially, smiling and greeting each other. The Unity Day demonstration was a good idea, but people weren't together enough. They stayed in separate little groups, even though they all cheered together at the speakers.

Also, after the Mayday rally people went home ready to work for a cause, to free the Panthers. After Unity Day there didn't seem to be as much of an understanding about what to do next.

In some ways the two rallies were similar.

Both groups feel they are being oppressed. The FBI and the police are out to get Italians as well as black people. And because they are getting powerful, that's all the more reason why there is a police attempt to silence them.

I was really disappointed though, that when our bus went through Harlem, people started making remarks about black people and putting them down. And I found myself booing when some of the speakers said that campus radicals have to be smashed. I couldn't go along with that. After all, it was supposed to be Unity Day.

Nick Heyer

On Thursday evening, June 18, New Haven Italian Americans gather in front of FBI office (corner of Church and Elm) to protest FBI harassment.

Labor News

PAINTERS WIN DEMANDS

On June 22, members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Local 186, AFL-CIO, returned to work after being locked out since April 13. Members of Local 186 voted three to one to accept a one-year contract in which their union has control over the use of rollers. The union can issue a permit for the use of rollers when the materials prohibit the use of a brush. The pay rate in that case will be 35¢ above the hourly rate for brush work. The new hourly rate for brush work is $6.00 which is a 20% increase over the old contract.

UNIROYAL WORKERS ACCEPT WAGE MORATORIUM

Workers at Uniroyal in Naugatuck, voted overwhelmingly to accept a three year contract with no wage increases. Uniroyal promised not to move the plant.

25,000 N.Y. HOSPITAL WORKERS GET 30% WAGE HIKE

On July 2, Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union representing 25,000 nonmedical hospital employees at 34 nonprofit private hospitals in New York City won a contract giving them a 30% wage increase over two years. Under terms of the agreement, employees will get $18 a week additional the first year or 15%, whichever is higher; in the second year they will get $12 additional a week or 10%, whichever is higher. The workers in the lowest paid categories will receive 30% additional pay—the minimum will be from $100 a week to $130 a week.

Presently, the minimum salary for non-medical employees at the Yale-New Haven Hospital is $86 a week.

LAYOFFS AT SARGENTS

Forty workers have been recently laid off by the Sargent Company in New Haven. Sargent's claims that the cutbacks in orders for locks for new construction has forced them to lay off the workers. Nixon's fight against inflation has hit home again....

FARREL WORKERS ACCEPT CONTRACT

On July 7, after three weeks out on strike, members of Local 3571, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, voted 400 to 343 to accept a three-year contract with Farrel Company located in Ansonia and Derby.

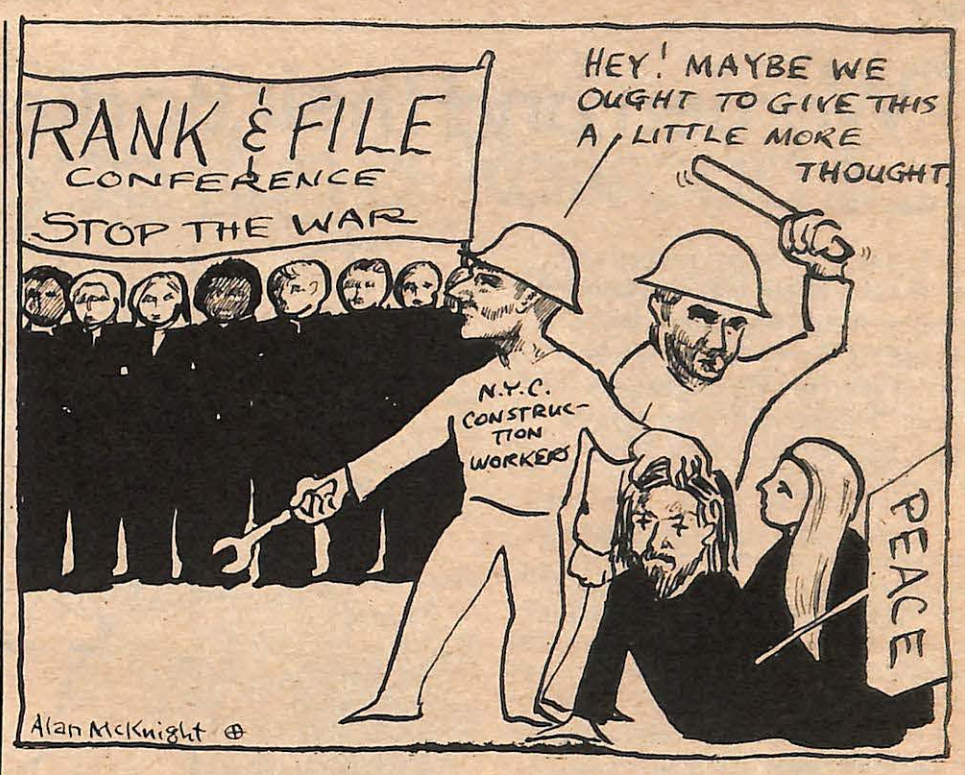
The contract, covering about 1000 workers, provides for an 84¢ increase over three years. The final contract involves about the same wage packet that the union membership rejected to initiate the strike. The contract also did not include union demands of a wage reopener clause and an improved vacation schedule.

It is no wonder the vote was so close.

UE WINS 50¢ PACKAGE INCREAST AT SAFETY ELECTRICAL

At the Safety Electrical Corp. in Hamden, 175 United Electrical Workers (UE) members voted to accept a new 2-year UE contract at a membership meeting last week. The total cost of the package of wage increases and improved benefits amounts to over 50¢ an hour, and includes:

20¢ an hour wage increase for all employees, effective May 1, 1970
18¢ an hour wage increase for all employees, effective May 1, 1971
Up to an extra 5¢ an hour, based on cost-of-living U.S. Statistics
CMS Century Plan (best plan) to pay doctor bills for entire family
10 holidays with pay a year
Blue Cross Extended Plan (best plan) pays full semi-private hospital cost
$12,000 major medical plan
Life Insurance increased for all UE members—pension plan continued.



Union Activists Hit Nixon Labor Policy

For the first time in many years militant unionists got together in a national conference. The occasion was the National Rank-and-File Conference held June 27 and 28 in Chicago. One thousand workers, representing unions from longshoremen to teachers filled the Packinghouse auditorium to find ways to fight the current anti-labor offensive of business and government.

Speaker after speaker angrily attacked Nixon's injunctions forbidding strikes, his use of troops as strikebreakers, his support of grape farm owners and his *bundle of anti-labor legislation.*

Jesse Jackson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC, the late Martin Luther King's organization) spoke about Nixon's plan to take away the rank and file's right to accept or reject contracts. He said, "Nixon's biggest enemy is obviously not communism, but democracy."

Newly elected mayor of Newark, Kenneth Gibson, urged blacks and whites to overcome their race hatred in order to build one unified labor movement:

There were also special reports by unionists who were fighting some of the heaviest and most dangerous labor struggles in the country. Chip Yablonski, son of the murdered mine worker leader, Jock Yablonski was there. A representative of the farm workers talked about the five-year old California grape strike. Other workers talked about the bitter battles in the South and Southwest.

Among the main points adopted by the conference were: the drafting of a Labor Bill of Rights by a continuations *committee including such points as the right to bargain and strike and the membership right to ratify contracts; the dedication of Labor Day 1970, to fight against the Nixon-Big Business anti-labor coalition; the convening of a massive demonstration of working men and women in Washington, D.C., in October against anti-labor laws; and a petition drive for one million signatures on the above questions.*

Stan Heller, a member of the American Federation of Teachers in West Haven who attended the conference said: "But for all the determination and activity shown by the speakers and delegates, little was accomplished. The problem was that there were too many speeches and resolutions. We didn't come halfway across the country to find out that Nixon is a bum and racism a problem. We didn't need to learn what to fight, but how to do it. We needed to learn how to take the anger we workers feel against the way the bosses and politicians treat us and to use it politically in the labor movement."

Peter Wolff of Local 629, Service Employees International Union, at the State Welfare Department in New Haven, felt that the tremendous turnout of union people was encouraging. He described the spectrum of representation—young and old, black and white, urban and rural all with a feeling of unity and solidarity and the reaffirmation of the power of the rank-and-file as a significant accomplishment of the conference.

Wolff also felt that the continuations committee has a lot of work to do to accomplish the charge of the conference.

Street Fair Invokes Clean Air

Poplar Street in Fair Haven was blocked off recently to make room for a street fair sponsored by the Fair Haven Betterment Association. The fair was part of an ongoing drive to clean up the air in Fair Haven. Thanks to the UI company and the many highways around Fair Haven, it has the dirtiest, most unhealthy air in the region.

Over 500 people came to the fair. One of the special events of the day was a dart game - try to hit the center of air pollution on the map of New Haven (Fair Haven, of course). The dart game and other similar games were provided by the Environmental Offensive of New Haven. Participants in the Fair signed their names on a 'petition wall' which was an eight foot high wall with demands that the UI company quit polluting Fair Haven.

CORRECTION

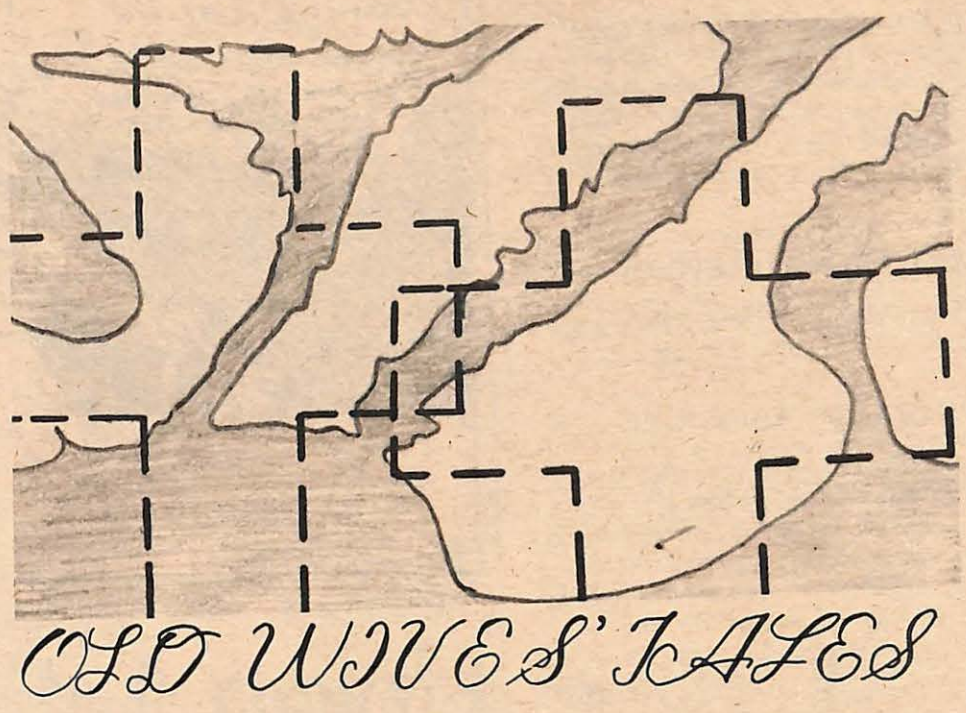
The Law and Order column by George Johnson in the June 1 issue of Modern Times stated that Cogen, Holt Associates profits by contracts with New Haven city agencies. This statement is in error. Cogen, Holt Associates has no contracts with city agencies. Mr. Johnson and Modern Times regret the error.

"Women and their Bodies" Course Dispels Myths

by Gail Falk

A course given by women and for women began July 9, Thursday evening, at the First Methodist Church on the Green. It was the first of nine weekly discussions about "Women and Their Bodies" and is sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation.

The course grew out of discussions among some New Haven women who were interested in the subject of abortion. As we talked, we discovered that we were all very ignorant about how our own bodies worked. Most of us were unsure whether the "facts" we did have were scientifically accurate or simply old wives' tales.



We had never learned the proper names for some of our sex organs. Most of us had only a vague idea about where things like our cervix, uterus, or oviducts were, and an even vaguer idea about the details of how they functioned. We lacked basic information about how various birth control methods worked, and we were confused about which of the conflicting scientific reports about the pill, diaphragm, and intra-uterine device (i.u.d.) we could trust. Most of us had had at least one painful genital infection, yet we knew little about the causes, cures, or even the names of these simple infections that seem to be almost as common among women as the common cold.

Besides basic physical facts, we lacked information about the laws and medical institutions that are concerned with our bodies. We didn't know the details of Connecticut's laws about abortion and sterilization, or the intricacies of getting a legal hospital abortion. We knew little about the costs and ways of paying for medical service. We knew even less about the drug industry and other businesses that make a profit from women's bodies.

Some of us were public health and biology students, some were law students, some were doing research or were willing to read up on some of these questions. And so we began to teach ourselves.

The first, and perhaps the most striking discovery, was how difficult it was for us to talk openly about our own bodies. Our bodies are the shell we always live within. Our bodies *are* us, yet we were shy and embarrassed in our first discussions.

The suggestion that we go home and look at our own sex organs with a mirror sounded obscene. One of the hardest lessons was to teach ourselves that our bodies were not obscene.

We discovered that some of the information was not scientifically available. Menstrual cramps, for instance, are probably the most frequent and widespread cause of discomfort for women. Yet as far as we could discover, doctors do not know what causes menstrual cramps.

We also discovered that some of the most important information was in our own heads and experiences. We talked about the attitudes and myths we had learned about our own sexuality. We discussed our feelings about having children. We shared stories of personal experiences (mostly bad) with gynecologists and hospitals.

The "Women and Their Bodies" course should really be called "Women and Our Bodies" because it is an effort to share what we learned about ourselves. We have the benefit of materials from similar courses taught this spring in Springfield, Boston, and New York. We also expect to learn from the women who take part in the course.

The course will meet for eight more weeks, every Thursday at 8 p.m., at the First Methodist Church (College Street entrance). The subjects to be covered include: *women's anatomy; sexuality; birth control; abortion; feelings about children; pregnancy, childbirth, post-partum; population control; doctors, hospitals, drug companies.*

All women in the New Haven area are invited. For further information call Ann Freedman, 776-5426, or Joan Gombos, 387-3740.

Fair Haveners Sue City Agency

by David Adams

Residents of Fair Haven disturbed about their housing conditions are suing DNI the city agency that enforces the housing code. They asked to see the records pertaining to the apartments that they occupy, and the agency refused. Now, with the help of attorney Steve Darley of the Legal Assistance Association, they are suing under the state freedom of information law.

When asked about the lawsuit, attorney Darley said, "DNI (the housing code agency) takes the absurd position that while the landlord is entitled to see their records, the tenant, on whose behalf DNI is supposed to act, is not entitled to see them."

Darley speculated that, "Apparently DNI has something to hide from these residents who are complaining that nothing is being done to improve the conditions where they live."

Police Squash Fun on Fourth

by Arthur Bailey

Ed. note. Police did not make their usual appearance to douse the fun on Wooster Street this Fourth of July, instead they made their show of force in Fair Haven at a spontaneous celebration of America's first revolution. Mr. Bailey, who was born and raised in Fair Haven, compares the police actions in two parts of the neighborhood, one of higher income than the other.

This is an objective observance of the past Fourth of July weekend. I shall offer no opinion but let the reader come to his own conclusions. The first incident took place on Lexington Avenue, which is located up on the Fair Haven Heights.

It would seem a bonfire was started and a good-sized bonfire at that. The fire burned for about fifteen minutes before the police, two patrolmen in a squad car, arrived. They jumped out of the car got everyone off the street, handled the crowd like gentlemen. They were polite but firm, firm but not forceful, To be corny, they were a joy to behold.

The firemen arrived and were just as great as the police. One fireman in a moment of levity made the remark that this was the best fire they had been to that night.

My thoughts at the time were that these were good people doing a good job. Later that night I was driving on Chapel and turned up Lloyd Street which is located in an altogether different area from Lexington Avenue. It is more of a lower middle-class neighborhood than Lexington Avenue.

There at the intersection of Woolsey and Lloyd was a small bonfire. I had to stop. I thought I would get out of the auto and watch the proceedings. The firemen arrived first and very efficiently went about putting out the fire.

Then a blue van pulled up and about nine policemen jumped with nightsticks at the ready and sort of quickstepped in the crowd shouting, "Get off the street or you will be arrested". In addition to that, they grabbed and rousted three or four young teenage lads in what seemed to me to be a rather indiscriminate manner and brought them over to the van. I might add that this was done with real force. In addition to this physical abuse, there was also verbal abuse.

These are the two incidents. Now I leave it up to you: was it the difference in the neighborhoods, one a little nicer than the other, or was it two different types of policeman. Think about it a bit.

Neighborhoods Begin Lead Tests

Julie was three years old. She used to watch her sisters outside the window and chew on the flaking window sill she just barely reached. "She's no bother, never does anything harmful, so easy to care for," her grandmother said. But Julie was fast becoming another victim of lead poisoning.

Three is more lead paint poisoning in New Haven than any other city its size. It causes speech defects, mental retardation, produces convulsions and ultimately leads to death. Early symptoms include loss of appetite, drowsiness, irritability, anemia, vomiting and poor coordination.

Neighborhood groups throughout the city are getting together to detect high levels of lead in children's blood. They have arranged for lead paint poisoning testing units to be available in the various neighborhoods each Saturday throughout the summer. The Health Department is supplying some information and professional personnel.

Testing Now in Fair Haven

The first day of testing was July 11. Centers were opened at the Fair Haven Parents Ministry at Grand Avenue and at the Daycare Center on Market Street. The day was considered very successful. Nearly 20 children were tested each hour.

The Fair Haven program is being sponsored by Freedom Now, Junta for Progressive Action, Fair Haven Parents Ministry and Teen Workers from the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation.

Michael Finley is the coordinator. The professional staff includes two doctors and two registered nurses. Wil-Mor's Pharmacy is donating band-aids and lollipops.

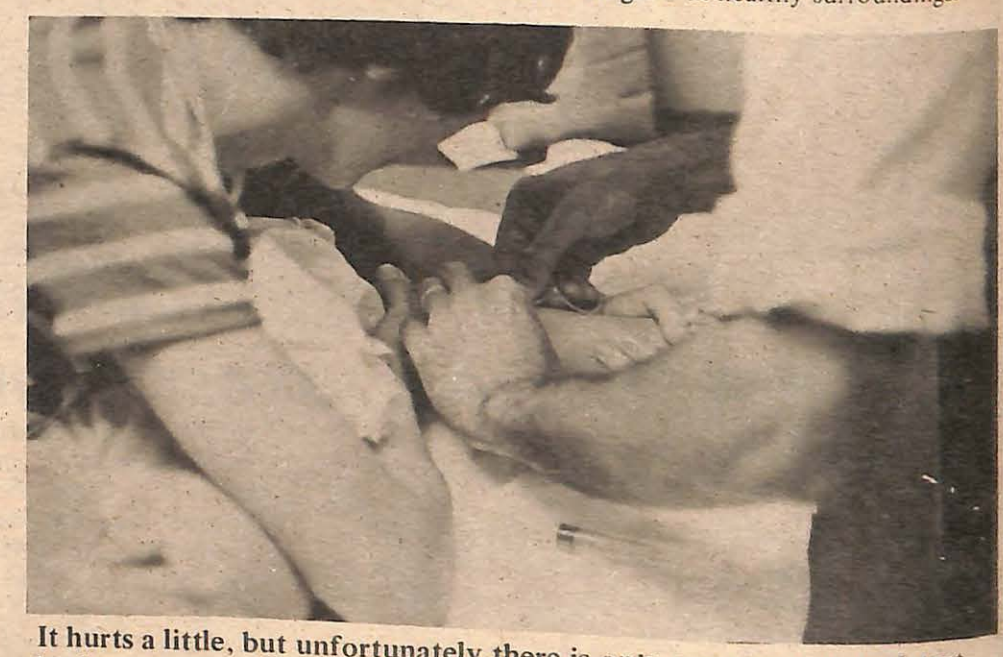
Other testing days for Fair Haven are: July 18: Housing Authority Buildings at Quinnipiac Terrace and Farnam Courts; Juny 25: No schedule as yet.

According to Susan Addiss, health educator for the Department of Public Health, "We expect to find mostly cases of elevated blood levels. Then we can catch it before it is too late."

Lead poisoning is nothing new. We have just become educated to what it is and what it does and who are its usual victims.

Look for its victims among the poor that live in old housing—for there you will most often find layers of paint that contain lead. Look for its victims among the very young, expecially between one and three years old. Look for a child who is teething or seeks things to chew on.

Perhaps if Julie lived in Fair Haven or one of the other very concerned neighborhoods, her illness would be quickly diagnosed and tested, the old flaking paint removed, and she would be able to continue to grow in healthy surroundings.



Virginia Blaisdell

It hurts a little, but unfortunately there is only one sure way to detect lead paint poisoning, and it requires a blood sample.

NLRB Ruling Affects Union at Yale Univ.

by Lynn Karsten

On Tuesday, June 16, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) ruled that it would take jurisdiction over labor relations of some private non-profit colleges and universities. The ruling was made on the basis of petitions from three large universities.

One of the petitions involves Yale University and Unit 1 of the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee—a union for non-faculty employees which is currently being organized at Yale. Originally, the YNFAC unit had petitioned the Connecticut Labor Relations Board for recognition as a bargaining agent for non-faculty employees in the Epidemiology and Public Health Department (EPH) at Yale.

Yale, in turn, petitioned the NLRB to hear the case. Since the Connecticut Labor Relations Board had recently declared a single unit of a Connecticut hospital appropriate as a bargaining unit for employees, Yale felt its chances of denying recognition to YNFAC Unit 1 would be better with the National Board.

Union Elections Pending

Now that the NLRB will hear YNFAC's case, a ruling should be handed down within the next few months. If the NLRB rules that YNFAC Unit 1 is an appropriate bargaining unit an election will be held among the employees at EPH.

The NLRB's decision to take jurisdiction over university and college employees will be beneficial to unionization efforts particularly in the South where the state boards are hard on unions. In other places where the state labor relations boards have assumed jurisdiction, the NLRB ruling may present some problems to existing university employee unions.

For example, a favorable decision by the New York Labor Relations Board that a segment of New York University's employees is a legitimate bargaining agent is now being challenged by the Administration of that Univeristy. The Administration wants the NLRB ruling to take precedence and hopes to change the election from one part of the university to university-wide instead.

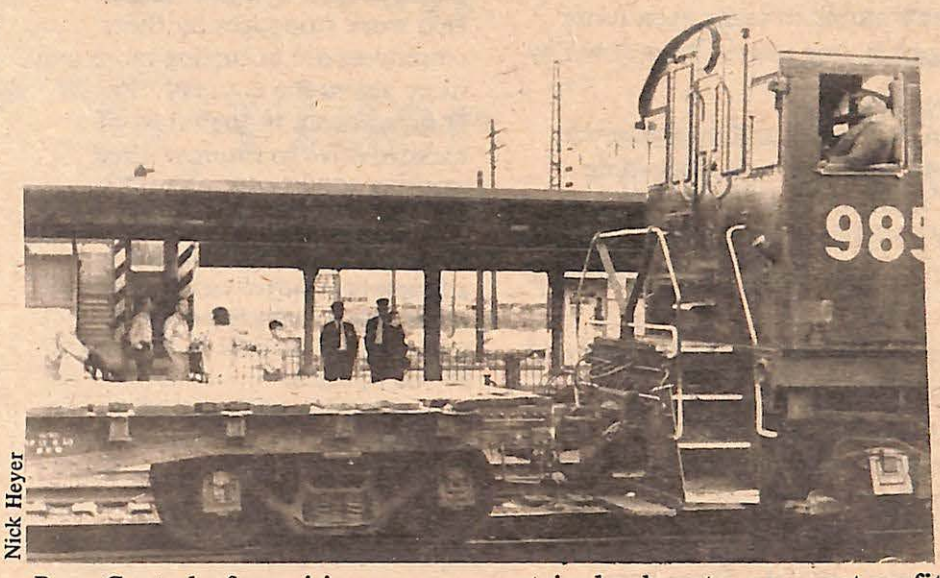
The NLRB ruling overturns a previous ruling (1957) which exempted educational institutions from the National Labor Relations Act. The specific decision just handed down calls for a university-wide election for union designation of Cornell employees.

Penn-Central

What a Way to Run a Railroad!

by Peter Friedland

With prices rising so rapidly, wouldn't it be wonderful if, every time you got a bit behind on the payments for the car, the house, and the loan from the bank, you could simply drop in to some kind of government agency and have a friend there tell the bank that your credit rating is good enough for you to take out another loan—even if your credit rating isn't so good?



Nick Heyer

Penn Central: fares rising, wages uncertain, bankruptcy sure, yet profits for a few are high! What a way to run a railroad.

Unfortunately, most people can't do that. In fact, they can't even *imagine* doing it, because in our country, you're supposed to take care of yourself.

But when the men who run Penn Central, the nation's largest railroad company, got into trouble last month, they *didn't have to worry about what most people can or can't do. They did what* was only natural—they went to their friends.

Penn Central's friends are people like David Rockefeller, chairman of $18 billion chase Manhattan Bank in New York; Nelson Rockefeller, David's brother and governor of New York; David Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury; and Richard Nixon, President of the United States.

A Little Help from Friends

These are good friends to have. Not only are they personally rich, but more importantly, they can influence how the taxpayers' money is spent.

So it is not too surprising that they would all sit down and decide that the government should agree to tell a string of banks that if the Penn Central couldn't pay back a $200 million loan, then the Defense Department would pay it back for them.

With the Secretary of the Treasury and the President backing up the deal, it is also not surprising that the Defense Department agreed to guarantee such a loan, even though there was little chance that the Penn Central would ever pay back the $200 million.

And if the Penn Central couldn't pay the loan back, banks would get it from the Defense Department. The Penn Central would then be $200 million richer. As for the government—well, what's a loss of $200 million when you deal in hundreds of billions of tax dollars?

It shouldn't have been surprising either that:

—Among the banks to which the railroad owes money is the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust in Chicago. Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy used to be that Bank's chairman;

—Among the large stockholders of the Penn Central is Investors Diversified Services, a corporation of which Mr. Nixon used to be a director, and Continental Illinois Bank & Trust;

—The law firm of former lawyer Nixon has worked closely in the past with the Penn Central.

The Plan Collapses

Nevertheless, when Congressman Wright Patman of Texas heard about this loan plan, he was surprsied. He couldn't see how the Defense Department had the power to guarantee this kind of loan to a private corporation.

He doubted that the Penn Central could possibly pay back the loan, since the company really needed something like $500 million, not just $200 million, to remain in operation.

It is clear now, weeks later, that the bankers, the Penn Central management, and the government officials had not thought beforehand about the "political risks" of the loan guarantee plan, because *as soon as Patman challenged them, they backed down. The government cancelled the loan guarantee. Penn Central then announced it had gone bankrupt.*

Continued on page 10

Here We Go Again

Coliseum Ignores Cost Ceiling

by Harris Stone

The recent moves of the Coliseum Authority to get more money to build the elaborate structure behind the Knights of Columbus tower are no surprise. The kind of double-talk that has surrounded this project has been going on since the Urban Renewal Program began in New Haven in 1954.

The Coliseum Authority has just asked the Board of Aldermen for authorization to issue $3.5 million in bonds above the cost agreed on last year. In September 1968, a $19.5 million ceiling was imposed on the project. The ceiling was imposed because of all the protest against the "rosey" financial estimate by Mayor Lee. He said it would only cost the city $150,000 annual subsidy to the coliseum. However, it was pointed out in an American Independent Movement (AIM) testimony at a public hearing, that the cost to the city could be as high as $600,000 to $700,000 annually if the Coliseum was not a financial success and would have to be paid through tax increases.

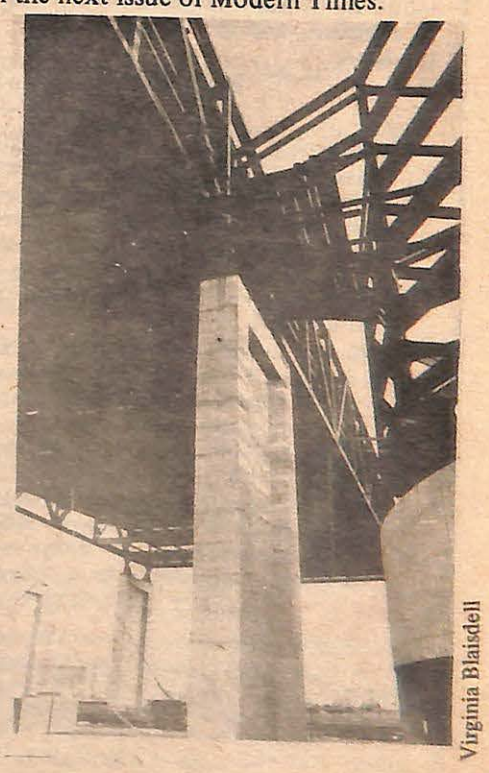
Gilbane not Low Bidder

The $3.5 million now being asked plus the $19.5 million previously allocated totals $23 million. This was the original bid of the Gilbane Construction Company of Providence, Rhode Island. It was recently pointed out that this company was not the low bidder, but got the contract anyway.

Between November 1968 when the first bids were opened and February 1969 when Gilbane was awarded the construction contract, the plans were changed in order to get the bids down to the Board of Aldermen's $19.5 million ceiling.

Among other things, a proposed exhibition hall was eliminated. One of the reasons the Coliseum Authority gives for needing the additional $3.5 million is to build "increased storage area, *which can serve double duty as exhibition space*" (emphasis added). Another reason is to build a reserve to meet the $600,000 to $700,000 annual debt which AIM questioned in its July, 1968 testimony.

The Coliseum Authority's request will be heard at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to be reported in the next issue of Modern Times.



Virginia Blaisdell

As the girders rise, so does the cost.

Drive on to Organize Bank Clerks

by Karl Lechow

On July 2 a campaign began to unionize non-professional bank employees in New Haven and all over Connecticut. This includes bank tellers, bank clerks, and secretaries.

The Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) explained the need for unionizing in a leaflet calling for: 1. Better wages. 2. A Union Contract which protects against demotion, transfer or unjustified discharge. 3. Guaranteed annual contractual salary increases. 4. Fair hearings on grievances. 5. Job Classification protection. 6. A contract that protects against favoritism—and provides for promotion from within. 7. A contract that covers every other condition vital to professional, office, and clerical employees.

According to Justin Manning, international representative of the OPEIU, more than 10% of the 1500 handbills and union cards distributed have been signed and returned. He considers this an extremely good response for the first attempt.

Included in the union drive are the First New Haven, Connecticut Bank and Trust, Second National, Connecticut Savings, and Union Trust. The attempt to organize in this city accompanies similar drives in other cities in Connecticut and in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and California.

Commenting on the drive, the management of one of the major New Haven banks said that according to their official policy a union would not be to the advantage of its employees.

A low level manager of the same bank admitted that "banks are historically poor payers, even though their workers carry a lot of responsibility."

Editorial

Right to Work ?

One of the weapons Avco-Lycoming used against its striking Stratford workers recently was a direct threat to move production to new Avco plants in South Carolina. The American Independent Movement's (AIM) 1968 independent Congressional candidate, Bob Cook, predicted that Avco would make such a move. If Avco does, it will be only the latest in a long line of big corporations to leave New England for the South.

Why? There are many ways for corporations to make even more profit in the South, but one of the biggest is *low wages*, kept down by a *weak union movement.*

One of the weapons which Southern politicians and businessmen use against labor is the so-called "right-to-work" law - a misleading name if there ever was one. What is a "right-to-work" law? It's a law *making the union shop illegal, even if a union can win it in negotiations.* Nineteen states have these laws. Ten are in the South, and all nineteen are rural.

The union shop means that all workers must join the union and pay dues after a certain time on the job. Since the law requires unions to represent everybody in a shop, and union-won benefits must go to everybody, it's only fair that all workers share in the union's costs. Most important, a 100% membership makes it harder for the boss to divide the workers by playing favorites or threatening.

"Right-to-work" laws make the union shop illegal. These laws allow bosses to outflank strong unions and keep others weak - in short, to keep working people divided and at the bosses' mercy. A summary of state laws shows that in "right-to-work" states bosses can legally:

-work people for long hours at low pay
-refuse to hire or promote workers because of their color or religion
-hire women to do the same work as men for less pay
-employ children at dangerous work without decent regulation
-pay substandard unemployment insurance
-pay inadequate compensation to workers hurt on the job

Things are bad enough for working people in a state like Connecticut. They're even worse in "right-to-work" states, and companies can run to those states whenever unions here try to get a fair shake.

Ultimately, the struggle for justice for working people will have to be fought and won in every town and city of every state. But we could take a step in the right direction if Congress repealed Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is 14B which allows states to pass the "right-to-work" laws.

Congress should repeal Section 14B immediately. That would be an important step towards allowing working people to build the strong unions which are the best forces for justice which working people now have.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor organization.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, John Mendeloff, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Alan Kay, Cathy Forman, Diane Eggleston, Susan Schacher, Joan Dimow, Dick Wieland, Lew Haberly, Joan Vermeulen, Debbie Anderson, Renee Poirier, Mary Ellen Spellman, Betsy Champa, Lillian Dimow, June Taylor, Phyllis Holman, Harry Henderson, Nick Heyer, Micala Sidore, Scott McIntosh, Steve Ellner

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Public Workers Strike Back

by Rick Wolff

In New Haven and surrounding communities, there is talk these days about strikes by teachers, social workers, sanitation workers and other public employees. We should realize that work stoppages by these employees are occurring more and more across the country. Public employees are in the midst of a massive drive to improve their working conditions.

More and more, their efforts have resulted in strikes when all other attempts have proved useless. The statistics concerning this situation are impressive. In 1960 there were 58,400 work-days of work lost because of public employee work stoppages. In 1968, the figure was 2,545,200.

As strikes by public employees come to our attention, it is important to see them in the right perspective. Too often the government managers try to resist the demands of their employees for better wages and working conditions. And they usually conduct this resistance by running publicity campaigns to persuade people that the strikes will hurt the public. In this way, government managements hope to set the public employees against the public itself. *They hope that public anger over closed schools,* uncollected garbage or suffering welfare recipients will drive public employees to knuckle under and accept low wages and poor working conditons.

Public Employees Answer

Public employees are not taking this kind of thing without a fight. Between 1958 and 1968 more public employees joined unions than all other kinds of workers combined. There were over one million new union members among public employees during those ten years. But forming into unions has proven to be only a part of the task facing determined public employees.

Public employees still have to answer the publicity campaigns of the government managers, politicians, and boards of education. And that means that they have to tackle the tough issue of taxes. The government managements always harp on one basic idea in their message to the public. They say, "If we meet the demands of the teachers (or social workers or sanitation men or firemen or any other public employees), it will mean higher taxes for everybody else in the community." So angry taxpayers face determined public employees. What can public employees answer?

More and more, public employees are coming to understand and to state publicly that the government managements' publicity is just plain false. The public employees are saying that there is no reason why their demands for better working conditions must mean higher taxes *for everyone.* First, they say, higher taxes could come only from corporation profits. Second, government managements could stop paying interest on government debts to businessmen. Third, top government bureaucrats could live well with far lower salaries than they now get.

Higher Taxes Unnecessary

Put simply, the public employees are saying that they too know how hard it is for most taxpayers to come up with still higher taxes. After all, public employees are taxpayers too. In a show of community spirit, these workers are proposing programs which will enable government managements to meet their demands *without further taxes on the people.*

The public employees are not naive. They know full well that the government managers will not carry out the programs that their employees propose. So, the public employees carry their proposals to the public itself in hopes that an alliance of the public and the public employees will win against the government managers. These, then, are the battle lines: top government managers on the one side and public employees on the other. Both are competing for the support of the public.

In New Haven, for example, you can see the battles in progress. On the one side, School Superintendent Barbaresi fires school teacher Joe Fraccola at Katherine Brennan because he had too close ties with the parents (the public). On that same side, the New Haven Board of Education denounces the New Haven Federation of Teachers for demanding wage increases that will raise taxes for New Haveners. On the other side, members of the Federation actively take their message to community organizations. The Federation is organizing an "open schools program" that will guarantee schooling to children even if a strike takes place. The open schools program, *the union hopes, will demonstrate to the New Haven public that teachers share the concerns of the public.*

The public in New Haven will have an important influence on the outcome of the current battle between teachers and the board of education. The public will also affect all future battles between public employees and government managements. And, public employees and their unions will be going directly to the public for alliances and support.

Write on

Waste Disposal: No Better Way?

To the editors:

It is now against the law to burn rubbish, garbage, or other wastes anywhere in the State of Connecticut (except in an approved incinerator). This is supposed to reduce air pollution.

New Haven and the other towns using the Regional Incinerator and Dump located near Middletown Avenue and Route 80 accordingly make arrangements to get their rubbish "buried" under sand or gravel. That means several loads of rubbish (including garbage) are dumped at the edge of the filled-in part of the dump, and several hours, days, or weeks later, one load of gravel is dumped on top of the mess and leveled off.

This open face on the advancing edge of the dump gives off a horrible stink which our seabreeze carries across the railroad years and the growing industrial park in North Haven west of I-91.

How long before the rats, flies, mosquitoes, etc. that inhabit the dump, and the fleas, germs, viruses, etc. that inhabit the rats, flies and mosquitoes invade the residential areas along Middletown Avenue, and then the whole New Haven area?

There must be a better way to dispose of wastes.

Sam Goodwin
East Haven

IS THIS THE WAY IT WAS?
by BILL ANDREWS
THE AIR FORCE ORDERED 7 SAMPLES OF A NEW BOMBER.
CONTRACTS WENT TO NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL AND GENERAL ELECTRIC
LET'S SEE THE BLUEPRINT
WOW! IT'S GONNA BE SUPER-PROFIT--- (ER-I MEAN) SUPER-SONIC!
DAILY WORLD 7/11/70

How do you decide where to go on a cross-country trip? One thing's for sure you don't have to spend money going to a travel agent. The advice is free, and it flows as rich and as full as a political candidate's promises.

This year, though, the advice people are giving sounds a little strange. It used to be that everybody was overjoyed to tell you where to go--first they'd run down (at length) all the trips they'd ever taken. Then they'd recap all "the most beautiful places I've ever seen" (also at length). Finally--usually after a night of travel slides, beer, and many more travel slides--would come a list as long as the Oak Street Connector of all the places to go and all the good hotels to stay in.

Now, though, people aren't going through all that. A lot of things have changed. First, nobody bothers talking about the best hotels any more. No one has the money to stay at one today. For someone trying to hold all the ends together on one of today's salaries, it's going to be tent and sleeping bag or nothing--unless, of course, you're a boss. The way prices are going up and salaries aren't, *they've* sure got the money to spend!

And the people I talked to gave me a kind of advice I never expected. Instead of listing the places to go, they just picked up the newspaper and ran down the list of places I *shouldn't* go. "Stay away from Chicago; you might get hit by a stray bullet." "Be careful going through the Midwest--you know, Kansas and those places. People are funny out there." And the one I heard most, the one that bothered me most: "Going by motorcycle, huh?I hope you're not planning to go South." To listen to people, or to read the **Register**, you'd think that it's impossible to travel across the country just as yourself. Instead, I guess, people want you to go in disguise, looking like Joe College or Mister America. Well, despite what the TV tells us, we don't all have blond hair and blue eyes or a fair complexion and no noticeable accent. How many Americans do have those traits? The folks who landed at Plymouth Rock a few centuries ago didn't have them either. I'm going to see my country and talk to my fellow Americans. I'm going where I choose, and I'm going as *me*.

Fed Up with New Haven

A lot of where I'm going will be decided by the fact that I'm coming from New Haven. I've seen my fill of the Oak Street Connector, I-91 and the turnpike. There'll be no superhighways going west for me. I don't need them, and I don't like them. What are they for except to make money for the contractors and their friends in Washington? Compare the last time you rode on a good highway and the last time you rode on a good train. I've been urban-renewalled all around town, to the point where I can't even afford the rent in a new "low-income" apartment any more. No fancy "model cities" on my route.

I'm leaving the stacks of UI and the Mill River behind, and I'm going to look at some of the wonders of the earth that may not be around much longer, if the big corporations have their way. I want to see Yellowstone National Park before they put a highway through it and the Grand Canyon before McDonald's gets there (if I'm not already too late). I'd like to see a few clean rivers for a change (if there are still any to be found). And even maybe a few mountains with white snow-covered peaks, instead of black soot-covered ones.

On to New Places

And there are some impressive things to be seen. I'm going to stop in the big mill towns--Gary, Indiana, Detroit--and talk to a few people who still believe that unions can be important in forcing corporate America to recognize its workers as real human beings and more. Out in the West and the Southwest, the struggles of Chicanos (Mexican-Americans) and American Indians may yet prove that there was some meaning in all those pieces of paper our country is supposedly founded on. And maybe I'll stop in Canada, to see what life is like in a place where many people strongly dislike--justifiably, they think--much of what America stands for. It'll be interesting to try to understand why.

There's lots to see. And, despite what some people seem to think, there are a lot of people out there to talk to--people who may talk a little different, but who have the same hopes for freedom and a decent life and the same problems with the almighty dollar that someone else controls. I go on a motorcycle, with knapsack and tent, and I'm going to carry neither American flag nor fist on my back. Maybe it'll turn out to be an uneasy ride. But I'll never find out America by sitting home watching the six o'clock news.

Open Line
Time Off for Politics?

by Mike Avery

Open line will be an open column. All are invited to write in.

Recently the president for Phillips-Van Heusen Co. offered the employees of that firm two weeks off with pay to take part in the election campaigns this fall. While we cannot know the executive's motives in making the offer, the idea is worth thinking about.

It is fairly clear that no society could hold together for very long if everyone spent all their time on politics, and no one did any work or made anything to eat, wear, live in, etc. But, as we all know, we are a far cry from that situation now. In fact, there is a lot of apathy among American citizens, and, in many elections less than half of the people vote.

One reason this apathy exists is that many people think that it doesn't make a lot of difference who gets elected - that it never seems to change things very much. But election campaigns are important. Elections are a good time to bring up important problems and to try to get them discussed. It is a good time for citizens to talk to each other about their common problems. It is also a time to try to get people elected who will at least make things a little better.

Right now we are living through a very difficult time. The war, inflation, unemployment, pollution, heightened domestic strife, and a host of other problems threaten to tear our nation apart. It is crucial that we all get together *now* and attack these problems.

A real *democrat* (different from a "Democrat") believes that the people of this country can do just that, some way, some time. But anybody who works 40 hours a week or more knows how difficult it is to find time and energy to be very involved in politics. So, if we are going to be serious about attacking our problems, we can't always afford "business as usual," particularly at a time when business as usual is almost impossible anyway, given the nature of our situation.

I am not going to make a habit in this paper of just arguing with the **New Haven Register**. But it's impossible not to be angry about the insult to working people the editorialist of that newspaper made when he discussed the idea of time off for elections. The **Register** said that the idea wouldn't work and implied that, because voters are so little interested, they might treat the whole thing as a big holiday.

It is true that two short weeks of election activity will not solve any problems. Even electing slightly better men to office will not change much. However, neither will just telling workers to stay at work and telling students to stay in their classrooms. What we have to do is make political activity meaningful enough so that people will be interested in participating. Real alternatives must be developed, possibly outside of our familiar monolithic non-differentiated two-party system. To do that, we are going to have to allow workers time for political activity. To get that time, we might put some of the current political hacks and pencil-pushers behind the lathes, machines, switchboards and typewriters.

In the meantime, there is no reason to leave the professional politicians with a monopoly on the campaigns and on the selection of candidates. Citizens deserve something more than the mere right to cast a ballot. If working people think that they could use time off from work for politics, they should demand that time. The country cannot afford not to give it.

DETAILS OF A COURT PROCEEDING

The last time I saw Warren Kimbro
he and I were the only strangers
in the marble courtroom,
but he was gaunt and thin and black
and accused of murdering Alex Rackley,
and I was merely bitter.

The D.A. said yes
Kimbro's coming in this afternoon
but keep it quiet
I don't want a demonstration;
so the sheriffs, the old men
with suspicious eyes, black blood
and teeth like white keys,
keys to the dark church, the cell,
casually rocked near the doors
to the marble courtroom
where Kimbro came back,
thinner and frightened,
to enter his guilty plea,
to say man, you've won,
I don't know, but you've won,
you've made this black man black,
a wounded panther on a marble bier.

Len Gilhuly read the charge,
little fat Len Gilhuly read,
without fear or knowledge,
to the dust in the sunshine
pouring through the north windows,
that Kimbro did conspire one night
to kidnap and murder
One Alex Rackley, a black body,
a bloodless body in a Middlefield swamp.

The D.A. knew, and Kimbro knew,
and Kimbro's lawyer George Johnson knew,
that the sleepy old judge
would allow in the depths of his robes,
this thin black man in the baggy suit
and new shoes to end his life,
to declare the end of motion
that had ended earlier
in worry and fear,
in the common disease of broken spirit.

The next day the papers said Kimbro
had entered the courtroom with confidence,
smiling to the detectives
who sat with legs crossed 30 feet away.
And if Kimbro smiled
it was the teeth of a death mask
that welcomes the end of infinity.
Even in new clothes and without handcuffs
he could not smile.
Time had served its sentence.

In fifteen minutes Kimbro turned
and returned to the secret abyss,
the little channels that lead men away
from marble to granite,
from sunshine to darkness,
the darkness that clinks and rattles
like the tune of the blind,
always final.

Who Rackley was we do not know.
A panther in good standing,
a police informant, a former man,
a corpse, whipped with hangers,
and scalded with water,
a body of bones, a national issue,
reeking in a Middlefield swamp.

Who Kimbro is we do not know.
The brother of a cop,
a fighter in the anti-poverty brigade,
a father of small children,
a man losing weight, holding on to a rock,
slipping away to the marble world,
in new shoes and wet finger,
away from friends, family, self,
kissing his death
with blood on his lips.

Arnold Markle, the D.A.,
perky little Arnie Markle,
later spoke at a communion breakfast,
and a retirement dinner for a cop,
and he said that without law,
we are all lawless, uncivilized
and destructive of humankind.
and in his suburban home,
in the company of little children,
Markle fell asleep on affidavits
and warm thoughts of quiet courtrooms
where death grows silently
with no one to know
but the long and passive dead.

Spirits High in Summer Programs D

by Micala Sidore Photos by Nick Heyer

A survey of summer programs for youngsters in New Haven shows that they are hampered by lack of funds. The people working on the programs have had to make do with ingenuity, hard work and sometimes money out of their own pockets to create a meaningful summer for the kids.

"The funding situation is mildly messed over," comments Norman Osborne of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, one of the seven inner-city groups who distribute the summer program money. "Two agencies, CPI and DCA are directly responsible," he adds. "They just don't

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FAIR HAVEN SUMMER

There are three different programs being run by the Fair Haven Betterment Association this summer, one for young children and their mothers, one for young teens, and one for older teens.

Mothers enjoy each others' company and discuss common problems in the morning while their children play under the supervision of volunteers. Right now children use the concrete grounds of a schoolyard down the block, but they plan to move soon into a grassy lot which is being loaned by a businessman across the street.

Beverly Perch of East Haven describes her role in the mothers group in terms of Women's Liberation. "This is a slow but important thing. Some women are beginning to realize the potential of groups."

Older youngsters take buses twice a week out of the city to parks and beaches. On other days they take part in arts and crafts, making things for the other program like shelves and sandboxes.

The teen program meets five nights a week. On Wednesday they take buses to Camp Cedarcrest, and on Fridays there are speakers. Most of the other nights are spent in rap sessions.

Ellen Quinn, who is involved with this summer program, points out: "A lot of the programs are loaded up because the schools aren't opening up this summer. We had 200 kids registering in the first few hours after we opened up."

Eunice Lomar, the program coordinator at Fair Haven Parents' Ministry, says they have received their funding already from CPI. Tiny tots (two to four years) and Little Rascals (five to seven years) are involved with an arts and crafts program at St. James Episcopal Church.

Diddyboppers (girls eight to 13 years old) usually go to parks in the morning or swim at Wharton Brook. Wednesday they learn sewing and arts and crafts at Farnam Neighborhood House.

Travel boys (eight to 13 years) are taking nature classes at the Conte School and usually swim in the afternoons.

The Rolling Teens kick off their weeks with block parties Sundays and Mondays, where they can also sell hot-dogs, soda, and hamburgers. Tuesdays are family days spent with parents and tiny tots at either Count Pounce Amusement Park or Quassaupaugh Park. Wednesdays the teens have a beach party at the YMCA day camp and on Friday they go to the ocean.

"How to pitch" as shown to Fair Haven youngsters by Mary Wieland.

Crafts are improvised from paper cups in this scene at the Fair Haven Betterment building.

HILL PROGRAMS

Over in the Hill there are programs ranging from day camps to Spanish culture. There is a teen center (Hejaz Grotto), a barbell club, a film-making project, and the work of the Hill Environmental Control Center.

At this last program, Sherrill Moore has hired about 50 teens whose concern it is to keep the neighborhood clean.

The Hill-St. John Day Camp was founded three years ago by the Hill Parents Association and is run by Reverend Dan Collins and Tommie Battle. "Last year they had enough funding for 500 to 600 kids; this summer the funds have been cut back , and there are about 275 kids in the program," says Nelson Floyd, general supervisor of the camp. "The kids who can't go just have to stay back here in New Haven."

The camp season is usually eight weeks long, but according to Nelson Floyd, "We don't know exactly if we'll be able to run the full time because of the shortage of funds."

The Hill children go by bus to Moodus, about five miles outside the city, They take part in educational classes in black and Spanish culture and reading and writing along with the usual camp fare of swimming and sports.

At work cleaning up on Columbus Ave. for the Hill Environmental Control Center.

Children enjoy outdoors at Moodus, site of Hill-St. John Day Camp.

Hill-St. John Day Camp

Schedule

Hill Area

Hill Neighborhood Corporation, 296 Columbus Ave., 777-6371

City Point Summer Project, Timberly School and Park, Norman Walters, 787-0121

Hill St. John Day Camp, 304 Columbus Ave., Dan Collins or Tommie Battle, 787-5168

Hill Arts Co-op, 335 West Pearsea St., Robert Blount, 865-8161

Teen Center, Hejez Grotto, 284 Columbus Ave., Frank Williams

Hill Environmental Control, 316 Columbus Ave., Sherrill Moore, 777-6411

NARCO Summer Project, 216 Congress Ave., Mike Benjamin or Giggi Martindale, 777-7387

Spanish Cultural Association, Project Concern, 260 Congress Ave., Salastino Cordova, 787-0169

New Haven Barbell Club, 10 Liberty St., George VanNockay, 624-1414

Hill Action Group, 122 Washington St., John Moore, 777-4459

4-H Club, 159 Minor St., Charles Derby

Fair Haven Area

Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, 339 Grand Ave., Charles Sabatino or Norman Osborne, 562-3125

Alliance for Latin American Progress, 418 Grand Ave., Marcus Ocasio or Joan Hill

Eastern Heights Concerned Coalition, 29 Eastern Circle, Charlene Williams, 469-2258

Farnam Mothers' Co-op, 162 Filmore St., Diane Bailey, 777-2577

Farnam Neighborhood House, 162 Filmore St., William DeGeorge, 777-2577

Fair Haven Betterment Association, 244 Poplar, Ken Rosenthal or Mary Wieland, 865-9314

Fair Haven Parents' Ministry, 407 Grand Ave., Robert Jones or Eunice Lomar, 865-6385

Fair Haven Twilight Program, 396 Grand Ave., Charles Sabatino, 865-0368

Quinnipiac Action Committee, 104 Dover Drive, Andrew Wilson

Newhallville Area

Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation, 179 Shelton Ave., James Fripp or Ben Graves, 787-6571, ext. 252

United Newhallville Organization, 179 Shelton Ave., Bob Sams, 777-5341

Programs Despite Fund Cutbacks

Micala Sidore Photos by Nick Heyer

A survey of summer programs for youngsters New Haven shows that they are hampered by k of funds. The people working on the pro- ms have had to make do with ingenuity, hard rk and sometimes money out of their own poc- s to create a meaningful summer for the kids.

"The funding situation is mildly messed over," comm- s Norman Osborne of the Fair Haven Neighborhood poration, one of the seven inner-city groups who dis- ute the summer program money. "Two agencies, CPI DCA are directly responsible," he adds. "They just don't know what they're doing."

Charles Sabatino, director of the Fair Haven agency continues. "As far as I can see, the poverty program has created a most monstrous bureaucracy. The final deciding factor should be the people and their needs; instead it is the structure, where people either fit in or are left out in the cold."

There are over 50 groups in seven inner-city neighborhoods with summer programs this year. Due to lack of space Modern Times will concentrate here on several of the programs in Fair Haven, Newhallville and the Hill. Additional information may be found in the listing of summer programs in these three areas.

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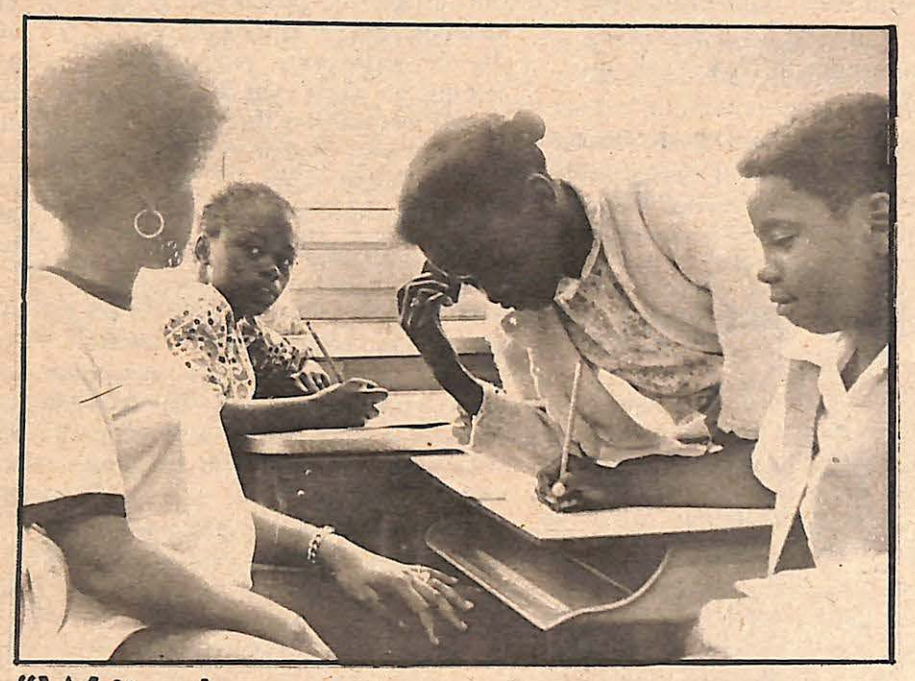
paper cups in cene at the Fair Betterment ng.



"Write down what you think," instructions at Newhallville creative writing class.

Schedule

Hill Area

Hill Neighborhood Corporation, 296 Columbus Ave., 777-6371

City Point Summer Project, Kimberly School and Park, Norman Walters, 787-0121

Hill St. John Day Camp, 308 Columbus Ave., Dan Collins or Tommie Battle, 787-5168

Hill Arts Co-op, 335 West Portsea St., Robert Blount, 865-8161

Teen Center, Hejez Grotto, 294 Columbus Ave., Frank Williams

Hill Environmental Control, 336 Columbus Ave., Sherrill Moore, 777-6411

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United Newhallville Organization[illegible] Shelton Ave., Bob Sams, 777-5341

Black history class in session at Lincoln-Basset School in Newhallville program.

ACTIVITIES IN NEWHALLVILLE

There are four summer programs out of the Newhallville Corporation: a day camp at Quinnipiac College, a tiny tots program and two Cultural Development projects.

James Fripp, one of the directors of the Newhallville activities emphasized that it was the kids who were really making the program successful. The programs are run for the most part by community people with the assistance of teenagers on work-study.

The cultural development project includes creative writing and drama. *"They write down what they think about, as it comes to them." About 400 youngsters* are involved with this at the Lincoln Bassett School.

The cultural development project for older kids will be climaxed by a festival which they will hold at the end of the summer.

As with other programs, Newhallville is limited in funds. "We received the same amount of money this year as we did last year, when we were expecting to get more. So it had to be stretched," pointed out Fripp.

"Supervisors need equipment and we are not allowed to purchase anything permanent. There is no communal pool of equipment, because almost everything we buy is consumable."

One informant who asked that his name not be used pointed out the reason that no permanent purchases are allowed by the State and Federal funds. "The politicians want us to keep the kids off the streets so there are no riots, but at the same time they're afraid of any ongoing organizations which could create a power base among the people."

Despite that, a number of the people interviewed said that they hoped their programs would be able to continue throughout the year. That is the next goal.

Morning drizzle doesn't stop kids from taking buses from Newhallville to Sleeping Giant Park.

Parents Protest Profit Childcare

by Harriet Wolff

More than 20 parents and teachers from the New Haven Childcare Alliance joined with women from the Boston Daycare Action Group and several New York Childcare groups to protest a corporate daycare conference in New York on June 22.

The conference, titled "Profit Possibilities in the '70's for Early Learning and Daycare" was sponsored by several large corporations including CBS-Random House, Creative Playthings, Childcraft and the Minie-Pearl Chicken Corporation. They wanted to discuss setting up chain daycare centers that would cost $40 a week and provide a big profit.

Asked why she attended the conference, one mother from Westville exclaimed, "I felt outraged that people were going to try to set up uniform daycare for profit." Another participant, a mother of two, felt that the worst thing about the conference was realizing that the sponsors of it "are in every kind of educational sphere you can imagine—toys, TV, radio, publishing, all combined into large corporations."

About 50 people began picketing the Commodore, where the conference was held, at 9 a.m. A woman from the Dwight area who had been reluctant to attend the demonstration was very excited at the good response she got to leaflets she handed out. "A lot of people signed our petitions for parent-teacher controlled childcare," she added.

At 9:30 a.m. about 100 people mainly women, gathered in the lobby of the Commodore's East Ballroom, marched to the doors of the ballroom, and pushed past the security guards blocking their entry.

Elliot Minsker, president of Knowledge Industry Publications was giving the welcoming speech. Minsker addressed the demonstrators, "Now *girls*".

"Get this *boy* off the stage," a demonstrator replied, "this boy's irrelevant." A woman took the microphone. She explained that she was a degreed childcare specialist trying to operate a free parent-teacher controlled childcare center and was constantly thwarted by a lack of funds. She condemned the toy companies present for their "outrageous prices" and demanded that they return some of their superprofits by giving money for free parent-controlled childcare.

51% of Profits Asked

She was followed by five other demonstrators including Dorothy Pittman, a well-known black community childcare center director. Pittman offered her services to the corporations to aid them in giving 51% of their profits for childcare. She explained that "the figure 51% represents the proportion of the population which is female." Other demonstrator-speakers condemned the federal government for attending this expensive, profit childcare conference and neglecting free childcare.

Minsker then tried to regain control of the conference. He requested that president Fieldher of the Childcraft Corporation be allowed to speak. The demonstrators agreed. Fieldher began to speak on his appreciation of the need for childcare. People angrily interrupted,"Your topic was Three Aspects of the Market," and "Why should we give you a chance to speak? You own the TV, radio and newspapers, we're the ones who need a chance."

About ten children appeared who began shouting, "Shut up" and "Hell no, we won't go." Minsker gave up and dismissed the conference for their lunch break at 10:30 a.m. As soon as the assembled executives were in the dining rooms about 50 New York City Police appeared with a blanket arrest warrant. They gave the demonstrators five minutes to leave before being arrested. The demonstrators left, shouting, "We'll be back for our own free childcare."

One New Haven woman who went felt that the best thing about the demonstration was, "we publicized the conference. The people who called it tried hard to hush it up."

Welfare MOMS...

Continued from page 1

The Welfare Mothers are currently trying to get several new Welfare policies changed. According to David Lesser from Legal Aid, Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) and work incentive are two of the areas getting severe cutbacks.

Before 1969, ADC eligibility continued to age 18 or to age 21 if the child was a student. "Now, eligibility is up to age 19, but there is no allowance for students," said Lesser. "Our suit to reverse this ruling has already been turned down by the courts," he continued.

Concerning work incentive, Lesser explained that Connecticut is placing a ceiling on how much welfare recipients can earn. "We're supposed to 'get ahead' but how can we if we can't keep our earnings from our jobs?" asked Matilda Gibbs. "We want to get the mothers together on this," she said.

Virginia Blaisdell

In the past, clothes have been a major issue for the Welfare MOMS. Last August they demonstrated for back-to-school clothes for their children. At that time said Gibbs, "Governor Dempsey said to Welfare Commissioner Harder, 'get these people what they need.' But that didn't last long. Two days later, the welfare policy was changed and all kinds of stipulations were added to cut off people from getting clothes."

Clothes Donations

Now, as a temporary measure, the group is providing cheap clothes in their storefront. A lot of the clothes in the store have been provided by Christian Community Action (CCA). The MOMS had held a clothes auction to raise the initial money for the store. Once it was opened, they continued to sell clothes. According to Pat Twohill of CCA, "Once the Welfare MOMS opened their store we gave them the clothes we had been selling in our office."

There are now 250 welfare mothers in the New Haven group. Another 100 have just been organized into a Dixwell group. They plan to key into the national organization and also to build a state-wide organization. Then they will break the city group down according to neighborhoods, so meetings can be held all over the city. "Half the people on welfare don't know what they're entitled to. We want to help people get what they're supposed to," said Matilda Gibbs.

Virginia Blaisdell

Vandals Hit Youth Spots

Over the Fourth of July weekend, three small businesses catering to young people had rocks thrown through their windows. The businesses were Bread and Roses Coffeehouse on State Street and Hungry Charley's and Liverpool Boutique on York Street. Commenting on the incidents, a worker at Bread and Roses stated: "The rocks were all thrown at about the same time at each of the three locations. There's a war on against the young people of this country." The above photo shows the windows at Bread and Roses after the attack. The snake is the "Don't tread on me" symbol of the first American revolution.

Penn Central...

Continued from page 5

What were the possible "political risks" that Patman made the administration see? Patman simply said that the original government loan plan would make many people think that, despite all their talk about the need for "sacrifice" to end inflation, government officials are unwilling to let their friends'—and their own—companies be the ones sacrificed. They don't mind boosting unemployment—sacrifices by workers—but they won't hurt the companies.

And this, at a time when most Americans are having a difficult time because of an inflation caused by, and maintained by, government and business spending on weapons production.

The government loan plan, said Patman, made it appear that the government's main interest is to make the nation's largest companies survive and prosper. In a time of trouble, Nixon decided not to face such bad publicity.

Corporations in Financial Trouble

Why then, if such a move would appear so un-American, would these bankers, businessmen, and government officials make such a bad political mistake? Probably, the worsening economic conditions put heavy pressure on them.

The Penn Central bankruptcy came at a worrisome time—while the stock market tumbled and both prices and unemployment continued to climb. Corporate leaders are jittery about the state of the economy. The inflation has put limits on their finances. Also, government's anti-inflation policy increases unemployment and so reduces the amount of money people have to spend. And that hurts business.

Government policy has also made it difficult and expensive for businesses to acquire bank loans. This means that companies can less afford a lot of the wastefulness and luxury that many corporate managers had become accustomed to. With borrowing possibilities low and interest rates and operating costs high (due to rising prices of goods and services needed to do business) many firms are in financial trouble.

The Penn Central's problems may have made the businessmen and bankers nervous enough to take the careless course of trying to get the taxpayers' money to bail Penn Central out of its financial crisis. Government officials were also worried. The officials know that companies make money off one another. If Penn Central cannot pay its debts, that could force other corporations into financial trouble.

Profits Out of Troubles

Yet, Penn Central's owners and managers found ways to make profits out of trouble. For example, in 1969, Penn Central paid its own stockholders $43 million, while losing over $181 million. They could have used the money to improve the railroad and cut losses, but they chose instead to give the owners, the stockholders, more profits.

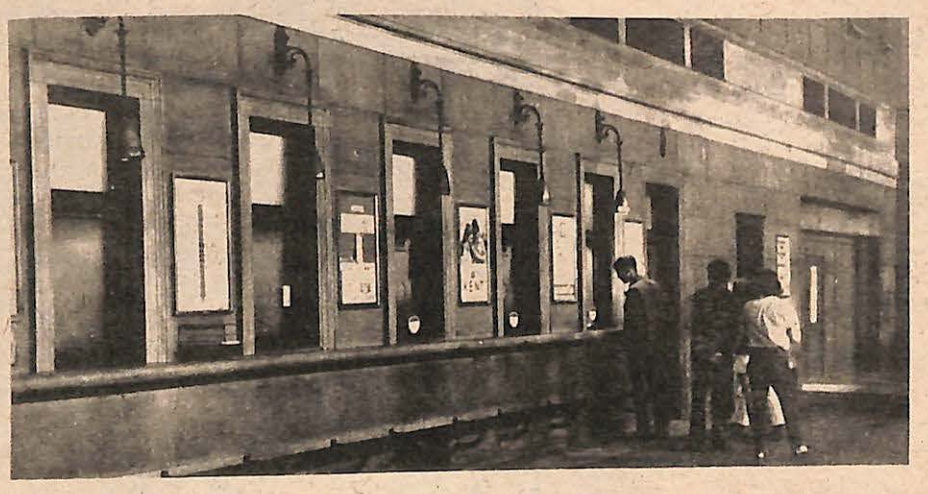
Penn Central probably expected the government would finally take over the railroad. So they let the railroad deteriorate, using their money instead to invest in valuable real estate properties. Most likely, they expect the government to take over the railroad, leaving Penn Central with those profitable real estate properties.

Who Pays, Who Benefits

More hearings, investigations, testimony from government officials and reassuring announcements from the Penn Central will fill the next few months.

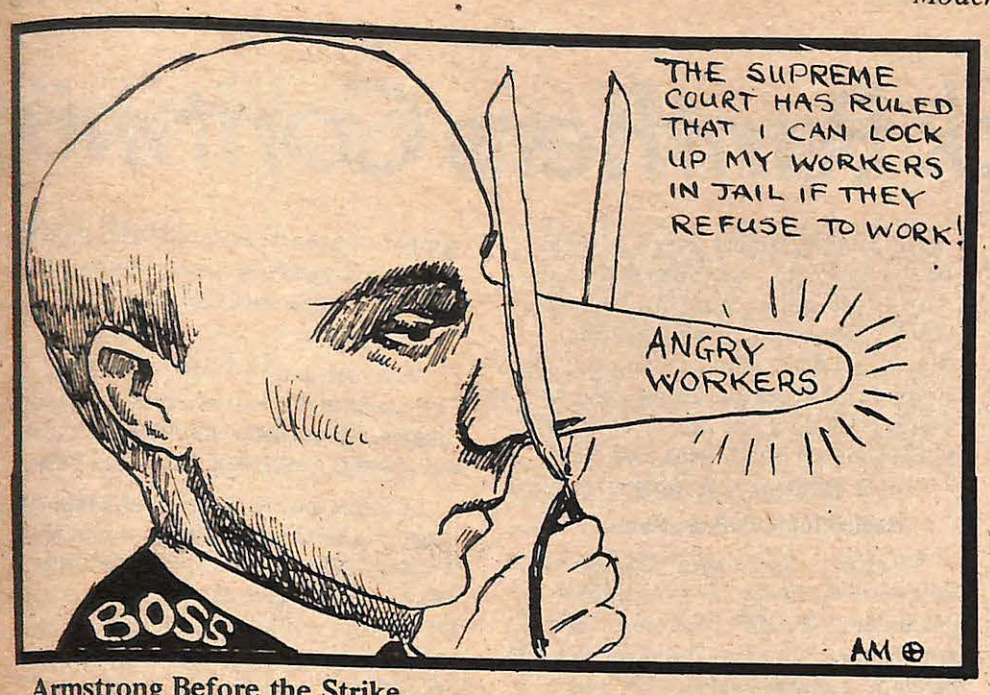
But despite the complicated talk about high finance one fact is clear: if the government buys the railroad, lends it money, or guarantees bank loans to it, the taxpayers will pay.

And this makes it clear that the government sees corporations most in need of immediate help—not people who have lost jobs or those in run-down cities, or those in debt over the rising costs of medical care, food and housing.



Nick Heyer

"No money for cleaning or lighting or more ticket sellers—but Penn Central has millions for rich stockholders and big banks."



Armstrong Before the Strike

"Let the I-Line Flood!"

by Anthony Bly

Several weeks ago the Supreme Court decided that a company can obtain a federal court injunction against wildcat strike shopworkers. This means that once a court forbids a wildcat, any workers who leave their jobs can be sent to prison.

Before the strike when I happened to be in the Elm Diner (next to Armstrong), I consulted two Armstrong shopworkers on their opinion of the Supreme Court ruling. The ruling was news to them. Their first and probably instinctive reaction was: "I think it's rotten... it stinks!"

A few minutes later a company man *(who is completely against wildcat walkouts and strikes)* walked into the diner to pick up an order-to-go, and he blared at the two shopworkers:

"Hurry up, you guys, the I-line is flooded."

"Let it flood," they replied sarcastically.

I sat puzzled. The fear I thought I recognized wasn't fear at all, but anger. The shopworkers casually remained seated. They began to talk of the Supreme Court ruling with a different air.

"If my crew went on a wildcat strike, it would hurt the company. If we went to jail for the strike, it would still hurt the company because it took three months to train us. So, I don't think the Supreme Court decision really gives the company any significant advantage. I think we still got a good deal."

Who Runs Armstrong ...And How

Background to the News

by Rick Wolff

The people who run Armstrong Rubber Company in West Haven made a decision at the end of June. They decided to refuse union demands and thereby create the conditions for the present strike. Who are the people who made this decision? What might be their reasons? What is happening to the business end of Armstrong Rubber?

Armstrong is the fifth largest American producer of rubber tires. It manufactures about 68,000 tires per day. Over half of all the tires produced are sold to the Sears, Roebuck Company, which markets them under the Sears label. The 20-acre plant and headquarters site in West Haven is only one of six plants or warehouses owned by Armstrong around the country; in Des Moines; Hanford, California; Jackson and Natchez, Mississippi; and Little Rock, Arkansas. Besides these holdings, Armstrong controls two other corporations, located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Borger, Texas.

Altogether, Armstrong employs about 5600 people. About a quarter of that number work in West Haven.

Workers' Breaking Power

Between 1959 and 1969, Armstrong's sales of tires and other products did well, with sales for 1969 going over $200 million. But, chiefly because of tough price competition, Armstrong profits for 1969 were down from 1968. The early figures for 1970 seem to suggest that the downward trend is continuing.

Faced with stiff competition and faltering profits, Armstrong directors decided that the best solution for them was an effort to break the power of the workers and their union, to start chipping away at the money paid out to workers. Armstrong's Board of Directors decided to provoke the strike in the hope that, while competition kept prices down, cutting payments to workers would improve the profit situation. To put the picture most simply, Armstrong Rubber's Directors decided to keep tire prices down by reducing their payments to workers rather than by reducing profits to themselves.

This is hardly a surprise. Nor is the response of the striking rubber workers much of a surprise. The battle is on. We know the workers because they are, after all, our neighbors in the greater New Haven area. But who knows the Armstrong Directors? Who are they?

Armstrong's Directors

The latest count has ten men on Armstrong's Board of Directors. Two of the men, Emory Williams and Sidney L. Boyar, are also high officials of the Sears, Roebuck Company. Both of these men are wealthy. Both live in Illinois. The big man on the Armstrong Board is William S. Renchard, a NewYork City banker. In fact, Renchard is the Chairman of the Board of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company. He is also a director of the enormous New York Life Insurance Company. Renchard *has an income in the hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. He lives in a* very wealthy neighborhood in Old Brookville, New York.

The other corporate bigwig on the Armstrong Board is a newcomer as director, John F. Lebor. Besides being a director of Armstrong, Lebor is also a director of at least 12 other corporations, including outfits like National Airlines, First National Stores and U.S. Shoes. Lebor is a very wealthy man. He lives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Of the remaining six directors, four are the men who run Armstrong from day to day and who live in the area. Two are difficult to trace.

Socialism?

The point is, of course, that ten men—of whom half have no ties to the New Haven area—can decide to make more profits even if it means no income for families in this area and damage to stores who depended on Armstrong workers as customers. The point is that Sears, Roebuck Company had more influence on the decision to force a strike than did the many families who must suffer the strike. The pleasant, elegant lives of the directors will continue despite their anxious glances at the stock market to see how Armstrong stock is doing. The lives of the strikers are totally disrupted, with all of the financial and psychological hardship that can mean.

Surely it is fair, and even urgent, to demand that the people who must suffer a decision have the right to participate in it. Surely maintaining the incomes of so many families is more important and socially useful than maintaining the profits of Armstrong. Surely it is time for us to consider other ways to run businesses, ways that will not allow these things to take place.

Now, about that socialistic idea of working people taking control over the factories and offices of the country....

Black Workers Voice Demands

On July 8 and 9 employees in the VT department of the G & O Manufacturing Co. staged a sickout. They explained the reasons for their action in the following letter to management.

The letter talks about problems which affect workers and especially black workers not just at G & O, but all across the country.

"We of the VT department feel that our department is nothing more than a low budget, 'bull-working,' slave labor. Its dignity and status as a productive force has been nil. The workers are treated as if they are just another machine in the production process."

"This department has constantly met or excelled in production quota when supplied with the material to do so, which represents 35% of revenue producing profits.

Human Worth and Dignity

"Yet it remains a labor grade 9 and 10 at the bottom of the scale. It doesn't take much 'basic skill or education to perform.' This department has been predominantly black and does not share meaningfully in shaping their own working environment so they may work with a sense of human worth and dignity.

"The Alco and Face Dippers who perform similar work which requires no more 'basic skill and education' are higher up the labor grade scale. These two departments are predominantly white.

"Our goal of equal rights and opportunity is yet unattained. The extraordinary gap between good intentions and actual willingness to move forward is painfully slow. We wish to discuss these and related issues with you."

Armstrong Strike...

Continued from page 1

nevertheless, trying to cut corners in other ways.

The union also objects to the "no strike" clause Armstrong wants to keep in the new contract. This would forbid strikes over on-the-job issues until the next contract negotiation in three years.

Union Prepares

It seems that Local 93 of the URW is preparing for a long strike. The union has arranged with local banks to extend mortgage payments for three months and has arranged for welfare payments and food stamps for workers and their families when necessary. Union members picket for two hours at the West Haven plant and the Armstrong wharehouse, and receive strike benefits of $25 a week from the union.

Some union members feel that Armstrong is really "out to break the union" this time and reduce the power of the rank and file. The company is well prepared for a long strike since it has already filled its orders for next winter's tires. In addition, the withholding of medical benefits and vacation pay is a stab in the back—even if illegal, it could take the union months or years to get it through the courts.

There were two wildcat strikes this year at the West Haven plant in protest over speedup and working conditions (see **Modern Times** May 1 and June 1). Armstrong is suing Local 93 for $700,000 for losses from the two wildcats. Seven hundred thousand dollars is an insignificant amount as far as Armstrong is concerned but a large sum for a union local. The suit is obviously just another company tactic to harass the union.

Hard Fight Ahead

Many union members in the West Haven plant feel that in the past the URW locals in the three other Armstrong plants settled for less than they would have liked. Local 93 had been able to negotiate better contracts than the other locals. For example, the URW local in the Natchez, Miss. plant did not have plant-wide bidding on all open jobs while the West Haven local had such a provision. Lack of plant-wide bidding allowed management to keep blacks from advancing in labor grades.

The other locals are pretty much caught up to Local 93 in wages and working conditions. Union members in West Haven expect, therefore, that all the Armstrong workers will hold out for the same demands as long as necessary to win them.

After a national contract has been agreed upon by the URW and Armstrong a local sub-contract for the West Haven plant will be negotiated. But based on the dissatisfaction of Armstrong workers as evidenced by the recent wildcats, this strike will be a long, hard battle.

John Durrence

HAWK
Modern Times
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Police Raids on Black Panthers Continue

by John Bancroft

Ever since J. Edgar Hoover announced that the FBI was out to get the Black Panther Party, the number of confrontations between Panthers and police has increased greatly. Two more incidents occured in recent weeks in Bridgeport and NewHaven.

Joyce and Lawrence Townsend are Panthers in Bridgeport. They run a children's breakfast program, sell Panther newspapers, and support their brothers and sisters on trial in New Haven.

Several months ago shots were fired from the street into the bedroom where their three children were asleep. "If the shots had been a few inches to one side, they would have ricocheted and blown my kid's head off," said Joyce Townsend.

The police did not pick up anyone on the shooting, but Joyce pointed out that the bullets were .38 specials, the kind used by police, and that there has been a policeman stationed across the street from their house every night.

Bought Guns for Protection

"After that we bought guns to protect ourselves," Joyce said. "We bought three rifles and a shotgun."

On June 24 at 7:30 in the morning, the Townsends received a phone call: "Your house is surrounded. We have a warrent for your arrest. Give up..."

Joyce described the scene outside. "They had blocked off our whole street. They had evacuated all 18 apartments in our building, filling several of them with armed cops. A woman downstairs tried to call and warn us, but the police stood in her bedroom while she got dressed, so she couldn't. They were ready to use tear gas despite the fact that we had young children in the house. It turned out there were 50 of them, FBI men, Treasury Agents, and Bridgeport police."

Raided for Gun Possession

What were the charges? Possession of weapons! Although the Constitution guarantees the right of citizens to bear arms in their homes, the warrant was based on a new federal gun law which makes it illegal for anyone previously convicted of a felony to possess weapons.

Charges were dropped when it was pointed out that the warrant was defective. Also, it turned out the law did not apply to Joyce Townsend. Her previous conviction came on a drug charge when she was a minor and does not apply under the new law.

Nevertheless, two days later Joyce Townsend was arrested again on the same charges. Meanwhile the Bridgeport police will not give them back their rifles.

As Joyce put it later in the week, "This is just one of their attempts to smash the Panthers. They figure all the publicity about guns will give the Party a bad name. But it won't work, because every time they try one of these busts, we get more support."

New Haven Panther Arrested

In NewHaven on June 27, police arrested Black Panther Party member Doug Fauntleroy and charged him with assault on a police officer, robbery with violence, and conspiracy to commit robbery with violence.

The police charges do not coincide with the description given by the Black Panther Party. They said that on June 24 at about 7 p.m. children in the black community were in the area of the Panther office and singing songs such as "What is a pig," "No More Pigs in the Community," and "Power to the People." According to the Panthers a policeman arrived and demanded that the children stop their singing and marching. The children started calling him names. The policeman then drew his gun and threatened arrests.

Someone then threw something at the policeman, a scuffle occured and the policeman was thrown to the ground and disarmed.

According to a Panther spokesman, "After the incident was over, people went about doing what they had been doing *before...setting up chairs for a block dance.*"

Later on, police broke up the block dance. Fauntleroy was arrested three days later and charged with taking part in the incident. He is being held on $25,000 bail.

Who Is Lonnie McLucas?...

Continued from page 2

make him testify against a fellow Panther. They took him from his cell, manacled him, and drove off. His lawyer, Theodore Koskoff, was never notified. He did not even know McLucas was missing until he went to the prison to visit him. McLucas wasn't there, and no one would tell Koskoff where he was. It took several days just to find where he had been taken.

Eventually the whole story came out: he had been taken by car to Salt Lake City, via Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas. He was kept chained up in the car, not allowed to use bathroom facilities, and given little to eat. At night, he was thrown in local jails. He was kept incommunicado for the entire trip, until Koskoff finally tracked him down in Salt Lake City. Koskoff flew out immediately and forced the officials to bring McLucas back to Connecticut.

It has been all the more difficult for McLucas to withstand this treatment because fellow party member Warren Kimbro, who faced identical charges, gave in to much milder pressure and copped a plea of second degree murder, a non-capital offense. This left only McLucas and Bobby Seale charged with first degree murder, with both Kimbro and police agent George Sams ready to testify for the State. McLucas has, however, stood up to the pressure, and, as his trial begins, it seems he will continue to do so.

As the Panthers told him in a recent letter:

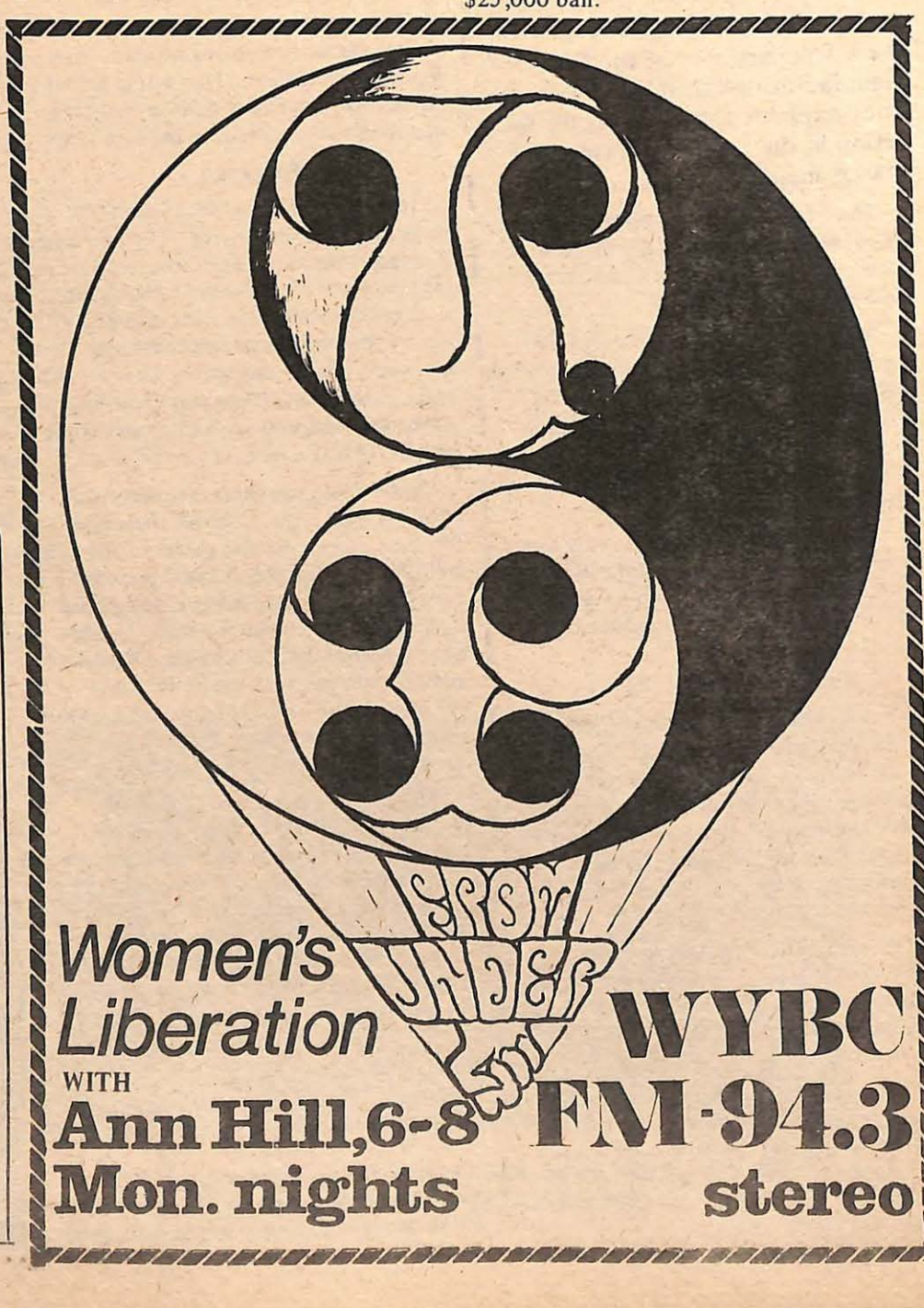
"Lonnie: You are a revolutionary. You were here in New Haven serving the people as you've always wanted to do. The only way that the pigs could stop you from serving the people was to murder another revolutionary, Alex Rackley, and frame you and our other incarcerated brothers and sisters here in New Haven, Denver, and California. They know that you are a strong brother, and that's why they led you all around the country, putting you in rat-infested holes, trying to break your revolutionary spirit. But this can't be done to true revolutionaries."

300 people protest McLucas trial on its first day, July 14.

The Panthers have made clear just how important they consider McLucas' trial to be and what they plan to do if he is convicted. In a recent call for a courthouse demonstration the Panthers stated:

"Lonnie's trial has been separated from the other defendants' in order to destroy the revolutionary spirit of the New Haven Nine. With each political prisoner of war here being tried separately, the chances are greater that at least one of these brave brothers will be convicted in this fascist frameup.

"If this can be done, the pigs will claim to have sufficient evidence to put Bobby Seale in the electric chair. When Lonnie's trial begins, we must make it clear to the fascist pigs that we will not let them legally assassinate Lonnie or any others of the New Haven Nine, including Bobby Seale. If the fascists try to kill State Area Captain Lonnie McLucas or any of the New Haven Nine, there will be no light for days!"



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Role Playing In Therapy

by Ruth Backes

A controversial technique called "psychodrama" is now being used by some therapists as a way of helping people with mental and emotional problems. "Psyche" means "mind" and "drama" means "an acting out." A "psychodrama" is an acting out of things in the mind. Psychodrama was developed by psychiatrist J. L. Moreno in the 1930's. Advocates of the technique maintain that its emphasis on action and role playing helps people deal more realistically and constructively with the conflicts in their lives.

Therapist Eugene Eliasoph runs several psychodrama groups in New Haven and teaches it at the Connecticut Mental Health Center, 34 Park Street. Eliasoph says: "Psychodrama is a reaction against the more traditional patient-on-the-couch therapy with an apparently non-participating therapist. In psychodrama everyone participates, and the therapist himself often plays a role. The style of psychodrama is more cathartic or tension-releasing than traditional therapy. It's externalizing rather than keeping it in and thinking it through. It's really more doing it through. It's putting the insight into operation rather than just sitting and talking about it." Eliasoph would like to establish a center for psychodrama in New Haven.

A psychodrama session has a number of players: 1) a director or trained leader who is responsible for the therapeutic enactment and completion of the drama; 2) a protagonist or main actor who is the focus of the drama; 3) several "auxiliary egos" who play either the roles of those who are absent but necessary to portray the situation or the "alter ego" roles of thoughts and feelings that the protagonist is not able to express easily; 4) a participating audience which may assist in the production in a number of ways.

A Sample Session

What is a psychodrama session like? Here is an example. The session is being conducted at the Connecticut Mental Health Center and is being used for Staff training in psychodrama techniques. The group is composed of nurses, social workers, psychiatric aides, psychologists, a couple of staff members from "Number Nine" on State Street, and two or three patients.

The Director is Eugene Eliasoph who has just completed a "warm-up" session of five or ten minutes. The protagonist is a young woman in her early twenties, blonde, slender, attractive, very nervous. She is faced with a choice of leaving the hospital and living either alone in a small apartment or at home with her mother, father, brother and two sisters. The young woman begins to describe her feelings about this choice. She is quite logical about the advantages of each alternative. She seems to have no strong opinions but cannot make up her mind about what to do. An "alter-ego" is chosen for her, and the roles of her mother and father are assigned by the protagonist to members of the group. Eugene Eliasoph directs the staging and the drama unfolds.

The Real Problem Emerges

As the players begin to understand their roles, with coaching not only from the director but from anyone who has an idea, it begins to become obvious that the real problem involves the young woman and her mother. Frightening conflicts are brought out: Duty, love, violent but suppressed hate and fear, sympathy for her father mixed with disgust at his weaknesses, jealousy and love for an older brother.

The group participates for nearly an hour and a half in this rather intense little drama. The roles are changed on occasion and an assortment of people from the group step in, withdraw, then re-enter the action. The young woman is helped to see the conflict and to begin to think about resolving it. It is pointed out that even thinking about the problem is a step on the road to health but that much work needs still to be done in future therapy sessions.

"Re-entry"

The last half hour or so of the session is devoted to the "synthesis" and "re-entry" of the protagonist. This part must be done carefully and skillfully if the protagonist is to end the session far more relaxed and comfortable than she began, even though she has obviously gone through an intense emotional experience. Something of a catharsis or release of tensions has been coupled with a learning experience.

Eugene Eliasoph says, "Those who observe psychodrama for the first time are often impressed with how quickly participants step into the action and become involved. Under skilled direction it is a very effective way to get at the essentials of human interaction."

Food For Health

On Combining Foods

by Lisbeth Greenberg

Modern civilized eating habits are so far removed from anything seen anywhere in nature or among so-called primitive peoples that it is impossible to think of them as being normal eating habits.

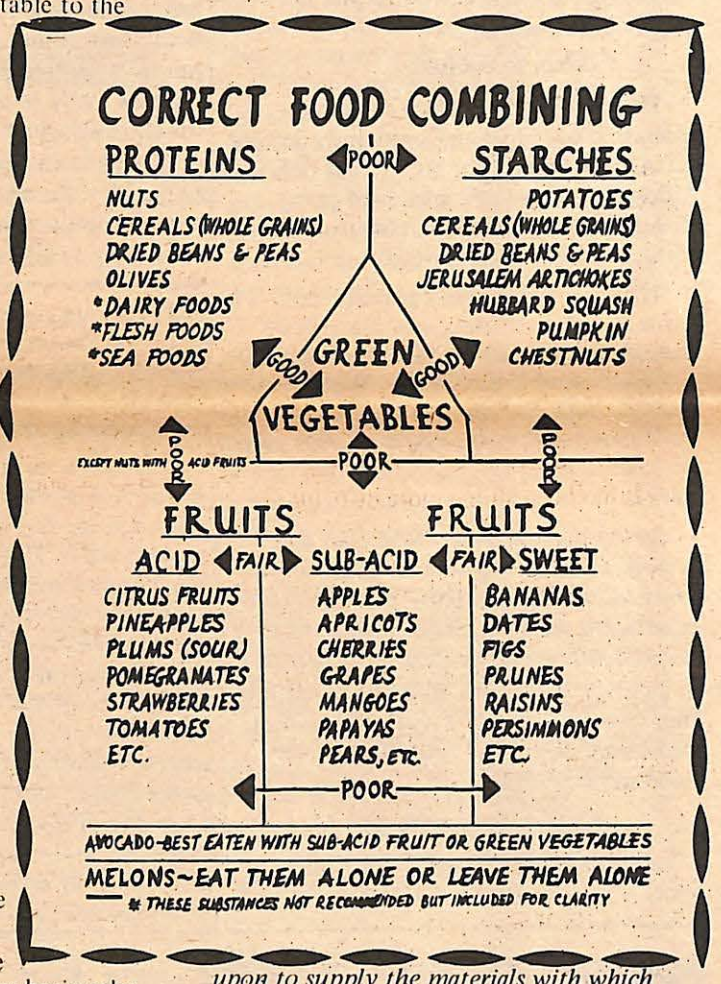
—Herbert M. Shelton, M.D.

All over the country many people, both young and old, are changing their living and eating habits. One of the major aspects of eating habits is food combining. If foods are combined correctly, the body will get the full benefit from them. If foods are not combined correctly, we will be wasting even delicious organic foods.

The foods we eat are the raw materials of nutrition. As proteins, carbohydrates and fats, foods first undergo a series of processes, which we call "digestion," before they are usable to the body. Digestion is partly mechanical (chewing and swallowing) of food, but the physiology of digestion is very largely the chemical changes foods undergo in their passage through the alimentary canal. The enzymes break down the foodstuffs to simpler compounds that are acceptable to the bloodstream and can be used by the cells in the body to produce new cell substances.

Bad Combinations

Incorrect food combinations hamper this process. For example, the enzymes that break down proteins are not the same as those that break down carbohydrates or fats. If proteins and carbohydrates are eaten together, fermentation will start in the stomach while the protein waits for the starch to be digested. Similarly most fruits are semi-acidic and should not be eaten with or soon after meats, which have protein. Protein is difficult for the stomach to digest and takes six or seven hours. The stomach will retain the fruit until this process is completed. Normally fruits travel quickly through the stomach and are digested in the intestine. This table of good eating habits shows basic rules for food combining.



Rules for Food Combining

Acids and starches like orange juice and toast should be eaten at separate meals.

Protein and carbohydrate like cheese and wheat germ should be eaten at separate meals.

Protein and protein like meat and eggs is a bad combination. Only one concentrated protein should be eaten at a meal.

Protein and acid fruits should be eaten at separate meals. Lemon juice or vinegar used on salads and eaten with protein meals will interfere with the digestion of the protein. The protein will be a waste and be expelled.

Fats and proteins like avocados and soy beans should be eaten at separate meals. An exception is nuts and cheese.

Sugar and protein like dessert and dairy foods should be eaten at separate meals.

Sugar and starch like jam and bread should be eaten at separate meals. A mixture of sugar and starches like pies and cakes invites fermentation and its attendant evils.

Melons should be eaten alone as a meal. Melons are easily-digested wholesome food.

Milk should be drunk alone.

Dessert should be eaten alone.

Improving Digestion

Dr. Herbert M. Shelton has spent most of his life studying food combining. He analyzes this process in his book **Food Combining Made Easy** (Dr. Shelton's Health School; San Antonio, Texas). Shelton states:

"Poor digestion cannot be depended upon to supply the materials with which to build and maintain good blood; hence the tissues will be inadequately nourished, the general health must fail and the constitution deteriorate. It is of great importance to remember that the normal process of blood-making depends upon the first step in the preparation of blood-making materials in the digestive tract. Good digestion, therefore, means more normal tissue change throughout the body. Improved digestion results in general improvement in all of the functions of life. When indigestion is prevented health is preserved; when it is remedied health is restored. The use of 'digestive aids' and of means to 'relieve' distress keeps the attention of the users directed away from the true solution of their problems and prevents them from learning the truth about their health and disease and how they may truly recover the former. That mankind has so long relied upon such measures, which have always failed, is a constant source of amazement to me. One expects even fools to learn from repeated experiences."

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Cheshire Church Rallies To Mayday Call for Action

by Betsy Champa

The aftermath of the Free the Panthers rallies of May Day this year is not confined to New Haven and other urban areas. In Cheshire the events around May Day provided the catalyst for development which may lead to a greater understanding between the residents of this suburban community and the people of New Haven's inner city and other ghetto areas.

The First Congregational Church of Cheshire has been attempting for several years to educate people about human and environmental problems of ghetto life. Cynthia Dennett, that church's Director of Christian Education, spoke about the efforts of the church in that vein.

The May Day weekend mobilized a group of students and two adult advisors from the church to move into the Hill section of New Haven for a closer study of ghetto living. The students are: Lynn Tettelbach, Don McKeagney, Bill Neale, Ruth Ann Coffin, Laurie Wilkie, Rick Young and Donna Turner. The adult advisors are Richard Shephard and Mrs. James Humphrey

Urban Encounter

They attended an urban encounter sponsored by Christian Community Action (CCA) and directed by Rev. David Nehring. Although open to any interested parties, CCA's focus is a meeting between suburbanites and inner city dwellers.

The Cheshire students planned and participated in a lecture and discussion with Willie Counsel of the Urban Institute, a discussion with the Welfare MOMS, a *walk through the Hill section. All this culminated with a discussion of what could* be done to share the knowledge they had gained.

Seeing that the May Day events had heightened consciousness of racism and also fired with enthusiasm from their own experiences with the Urban Encounter, the students moved quickly to form panels and take their views to their community. They have also started a project to collect used furniture in good condition for the residents of the Hill.

Parallel Developments

In a parallel development the Christian Social Action Committee of the same church has been working toward small group seminars on race relations. At present they are speaking to people in an effort to promote attendance at the Urban Encounters of CCA. They hope that with the concrete experience of an encounter, one or more discussion groups will be formed this fall.

The committee is well aware of the subtleties of racism among educated people living in small towns. Dennett pointed out that racism shows in attitudes that are not usually thought of as specifically racist. They are hopeful that these attitudes will diminish as the committee carries on with its plans.

McLucas Trial...

Continued from page 1

them were excused by the court. Although New Haven is one-third black, only 4.5% of the jurors called were black. Four of the 12 were rejected by the court either because they were sympathetic to the Panthers or because they knew some of the New Haven Nine personally.

Judge's Rulings Crucial

Much of the fate of the trial depends upon the rulings Judge Mulvey will make. The prosecution will try to prove that McLucas, along with George Sams and Warren Kimbro, kidnapped Alex Rackley, questioned him, tortured him, and on orders of Panther National Chairman Bobby Seale, took Rackley to a swamp in Middlebury and shot him. The defense will ask the judge to let them examine the key state witness, George Sams, with their own psychiatrist rather than rely on the mental examination that a state doctor gave him.

The prosecution has a tape which they say is a kangaroo trial of Rackley, and they claim to have other evidence that was seized when the arrests were made. The arrests and seizures of evidence were made by police without an arrest or search warrant. The defense will try to have all this evidence kept out of the trial. Judge Mulvey will make the decision on this crucial matter.

The Panthers say that Rackley was a member in good standing who was killed by police agents, including George Sams, in order to frame other Panthers and to discredit the Panther Party.

The trial will be a long one. It is quite possible that it will go into September. Meanwhile, scores of young people have converged on New Haven to work on Panther defense by publicizing the work of the Panthers, the course of the trial, and raising money for the defense.

World-wide Attention

The trial has become internationally famous for reasons best expressed by Lonnie McLucas himself: "This trial is a political one, because the Black Panther Party is the People's Party and this trial is only one of many attempts to destroy the Party and any organization that wants peace, freedom, liberty and justice from oppression and aggression. So this trial involves the Peoples all over the world. I feel that this trial will serve to bring white and black people closer together (and unify them) and to this the Black Panther Party says 'Right On!' "

Despite the importance of the trial it is being held in a small courtroom which seats only 25 people. Panther supporters have urged that New Haveners attend the trial and watch the proceedings for themselves.

Clam Factory..

Continued from page 16

factory, this need was fulfilled by a white Polish woman, who happened to be a lesbian. She was the constant butt of jokes. (There was a great deal of joking about sex at all times, but investigation into the lives of some of the workers revealed more joking than practice.)

She was pregnant and waiting to get a doctor's O.K. for an abortion. For this reason, she was called "Half-and-Half", and, because she retaliated in kind to such name-calling as this, a great deal of mutual resentment was building up. The one really to take advantage of the situation was the boss.

One night he called this worker up to tell her that she was laid off. His reason was that production was slow, and he was having to lay off all the new people. She had been working there two months and had been paying off her dues and initiation fee into the union, just as everyone else. This should have entitled her to at least two weeks notice before the *boss could lay her off.*

Furthermore, if production was slow it was very strange that the boss had just hired another worker that week (namely me). This worker, (let us call her Lynn), knew that the boss was lying. Lynn then called up another worker and me who had been hired more recently than she. Neither of us had been spoken to about being laid off. We all knew the boss was lying. We went to the union representative, whose services were so rarely used in that place that she didn't know any of the union rules. But she called the union man up, and he promised to come down to talk to the boss (whom all this time we all were calling by his first name.) Second, people said it was because she was pregnant and, therefore, a possible liability to the company. We pointed out that this made what the boss did even worse. He was firing her at a time when she really needed income. Laying off a woman who is pregnant is one of the oldest tricks in the book. There is always the promise that she can be hired back after she is due. But this promise is seldom kept. There was nothing to make him keep it—no grievance committee in the union, certainly no united front of workers.

Furthermore, he had not *told* her this was the reason. He had not given her a leave of absence for pregnancy, which is customary and which women in industry had to fight very hard for. (The argument that a woman should not be hired because she might get pregnant and be unable to work has been used against women for a long, long time.)

Layoffs

The union man asked the boss why he had laid Lynn off. The boss changed his story and said it was because he did not want to be "responsible for her condition". The union man and the boss reached a nice agreement that this was a better reason than the first reason had been. The union man explained it all very nicely to us before he left. Two days later, both my friend and me (making a total of three), were laid off "because production was slowing down, and the accountant had said that the overhead was too high."

The following week the boss of the clam factory (whose first name I wish I could forget) was hiring again.

Advocate Press
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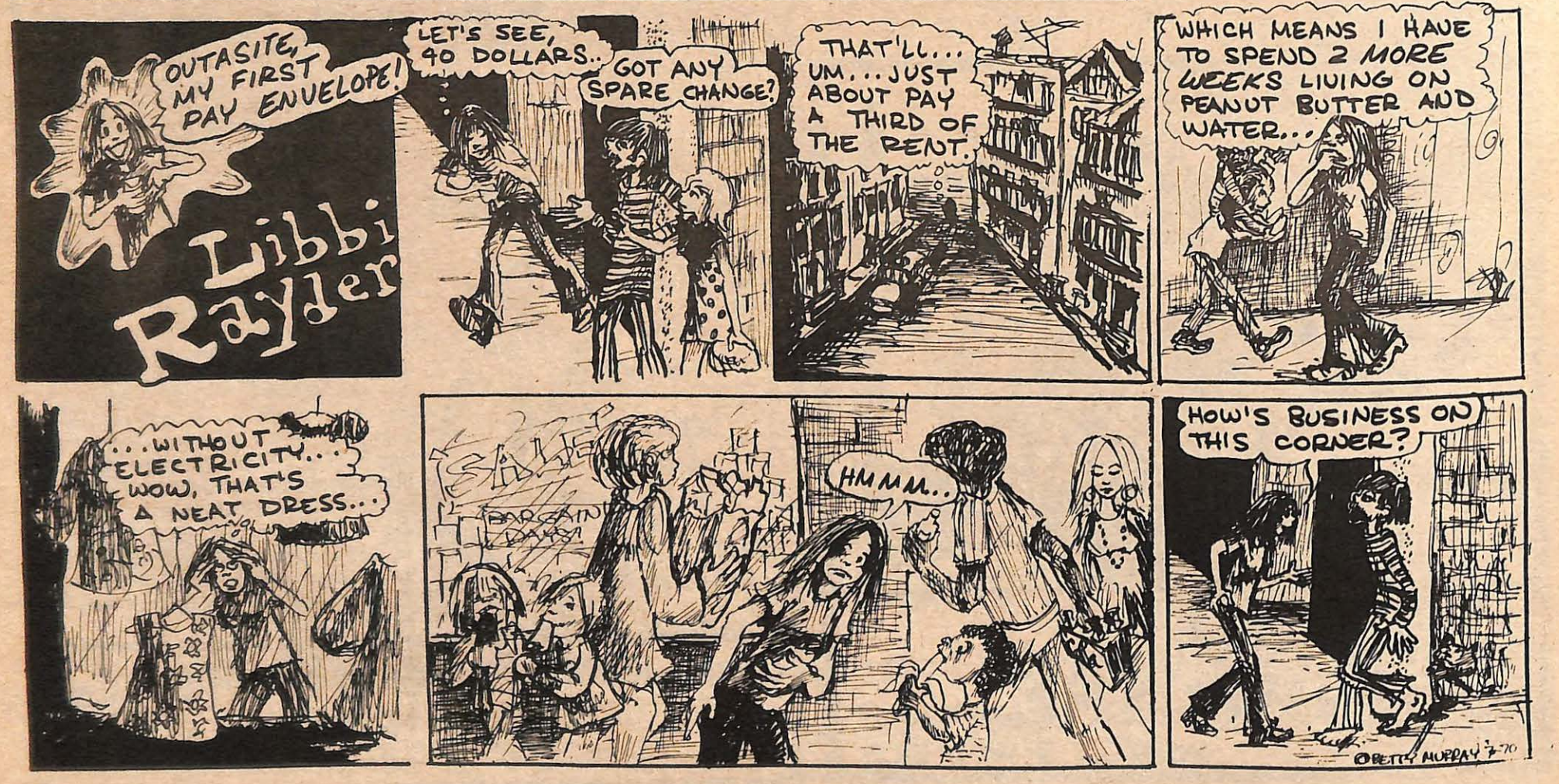
OUTASITE, MY FIRST PAY ENVELOPE!
Libbi Rayder
LET'S SEE, 90 DOLLARS..
GOT ANY SPARE CHANGE?
THAT'LL... UM... JUST ABOUT PAY A THIRD OF THE RENT.
WHICH MEANS I HAVE TO SPEND 2 MORE WEEKS LIVING ON PEANUT BUTTER AND WATER...
...WITHOUT ELECTRICITY... WOW, THAT'S A NEAT DRESS...
SALE
BARGAIN
HMMM..
HOW'S BUSINESS ON THIS CORNER?
©BETTY MURRAY 7-70

Officiales Trata El Pueblo Con Burla

por Un Miembro
de la Comunidad Hispana

Existen en la ciudad de New Haven un sinnumero de agencias y establecimientos que dicen estar al servicio de la gente de pocos recursos economicos.

No obstante mi experiencia como visitadora social de una de estas agencias me dice que no es asi y que son muy pocas las agencias que, sin presumir de sus servicios, realizan su labor de acuerdo al nombre que llevan.

En la agencia Dixwell de Derechos Sociales (184 Dixwell Ave.) para la cual trabaje, y que a mi consideracion es una de las pocas agencias al servicio de la comunidad, era necesario estar en contacto con muchas de las agencias de servicio social en New Haven para poder ayudar mejor al cliente y fue asi como me di cuenta de la realidad de dichas agencias.

Podria darles miles de ejemplos en miles de circunstancias diferentes, pero mencionare solo un ejemplo de mis experien cias.

Un Problema de Vivienda

Al ponerme en contacto con uno de los directores (Portorriqueno) de una de estas oficinas conocido como alguien que hace mucho por los pobres' y con quien cuesta mucho trabajo hablar porque siempre esta muy ocupado, no con los pobres sino con los 'mitines' para hablar sobre los pobres. Me contesto con tono de burla de la siguiente manera, al pedirle ayuda para lograr uno de los proyectos de vivienda para una familia portorriquena pobre y con muchos hijos.

Me pregunto cuantos hijos tenian y al contestarle que eran nueve y hacia mucho tiempo habian solicitado participar en los proyectos sin obtener ninguna respuesta, me contesto:'Nueve hijos! Digales que ni tengan esperanzas, senorita, yo no puedo ayudarlos.' (Sin olvidar que el prometia ayuda a esta familia sin decirles nunca que no tenia la menor intencion de ayudarlos y sabiendo de antemano que no podia hacerlo, como me lo dijo a mi).

Muy desconcertada le pregunte si por el hecho de tener nueve hijos se le iba a negar terminantemente toda posibilidad de ayuda siendo ellos quienes mas necesitaban de ella. Por toda respuesta me dijo que no podia hacer nada y que estaba muy ocupado.

Hube de seguir tratando - yendo de un lado a otro en un circulo vicioso oyendo las mismas frases- 'yo no puedo, quizas el otro' sin comprender la angustia de los que esperan ni el dolor que se experimenta al llevarles a estas gentes los recados que envian.

Que sera de las pobres gentes que aun esperan el cumplimiento de promesas de aquellos quienes ya las han olvidado.

Yo tambien pongo mi esperanza en el grito angustioso de esas gentes pobres para que nos unamos pronto y luchemos por nuestros derechos por nuestros propios medios, y demos a conocer a los demas la realidad de los hechos.

Blanca Paez.

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Todos amigos Hispanos son invitados

Mas Panteras Son Arrestadas

Por el ano pasado, este hombre, Lonnie McLucas, era en carcel.

Durante el juicio de uno de los miembros de las Panteras Negras, Lonnie McLucas, en New Haven , en el cual se continua seleccionando al jurado, la policia federal y local estuvo ocupada arrestando a otros revolucionarios quienes todavia estaban trabajando en las calles con el pueblo.
El resultado: cinco ataques por la policia, tanto en New Haven como en Bridgeport.
En las palabras de Joyce Townsend, una Pantera de Bridgeport que fue arrestada dos veces la semana pasada: 'Ellos –la policia– estan tratando de consumir nuestras energias en los salones de la corte y las carceles. Pero esta tactica no dara resultado'.

En New Haven , la policia arresto recientemente a Doug Fountleroy y lo acusa de asalto a un oficial de la policia, robo con violencia y conspiracion para cometer robo con violencia.

El Relato del Arresto

Un miercoles, recientemente, acerca de las 7 P M ninos de la comunidad negra, en el area alrededor de la oficina de las Panteras Negras en Sylvan Ave. estaban haciendo sus ejercicios diarios. Ellos estaban cantando canciones, tales como 'Que es un puerco (policia)' 'No mas puercos en nuestras comunidad' y 'Poder para la gente.' Mientras ellos lo hacian, un carro de la policia manejaba dentro del area exacta donde los ninos estaban marchando y cantando y el policia salio de su carro. El ordeno a los ninos que dejaran de cantas y marchar los ninos empezaron a llamarlo 'un puerco.' Los ninos fueron apuntados con revolveres del policia y amenazados con ser arrestados. Alguien decidio no esperar mas y le tiro algo al policia. Una lucha ocurrio y el policia cayo al suelo. Fue entonces desarmado. .'

Despues del incidente la gente fue a continuar lo que estaban haciendo antes. Miembros de las Panteras Negras y gente de la comunidad estuvieron colocando sillas para una fiesta, antes de este incidente. Esta vez, dice una Pantera Negra, 'porque un puerco fue herido porque la gente Negra se estaba defendiendo, los puercos atacaron la fiesta en venganza.' Ellos agarraron las sillas y las tiraron a ambos lados de la calle. En cambio de provocar un incidente con los puercos, quienes querian una escusa para herir y matar a la gente negra, miembros del partido de las Panteras Negras y gente de la comunidad, levantaron las sillas y las pusieron en la acera. Fue durante este incidente que Doug Fountleroy fue arrestado. Este es apenas uno de sus atentados para aplastar las Panteras Negras. Dice Joyce Townsend sobre el arresto: 'La policia crea toda esta publicidad acerca de los rifles para dar al partido una mala reputacion. Pero esto no va a trabajar, porque todas las veces que ellos arrestran a uno de nosotros, nosotros recidimos mas apoyo.'

Jefe Envia Carta Desesperada

Muchos hispanos tienen que trabajar duro y muchas horas por poco sueldo. Todos sabemos que hacemos este trabajo solo para mantener a nuestras familias, y no para enriquecer a los jefes. Geraldo Paserelli, que es un miembro de la comunidad latinoamericana de New Haven, trabaja en el Zum-Zum que esta situado en el Mall. El ha trabajado algunos meses.

Su jefe cryo que el estaba trabajando para enriquecer al millonario dueno de este restaurante. Este error esta ilustrado *por una carta que le mando a Geraldo.*

Esto es un insulto para cualquier hombre, primero por trabajar por el sueldo minimo , segundo, decisre tener el interes de su jefe en el corazon. Yfinalmente, por que este jefe no tuvo el valor de decir esto a Geraldo cara a cara?

Geraldo:

Usted debe hacer mejor trabajo! Usted es capaz de hacerlo mejor - No me contrarie. Usted *debe* hacer lo siguiente:

Lavar Platos

Cubiertos:

1. Remojar en agua y limpiador.
2. A intervalos frecuentes, lave en la maquina despues de rociar.
3. Tan pronto como salgan de la maquina los cubiertos deben ser secados con una toalla y puestos en su lugar. *No deje que los cubiertos* se sequen solos! No los coloque dentro de una olla. Seque todos los cubiertos y pongalos en su lugar.

Platos:

1. Cada plato debe ser raspado antes de ser rociado..
2. *Raspe todos los platos con un cepillo.*

La gente come en los platos que USTED limpia, *raspe cada plato.*
Provea los mostradores de platos y cubiertos sin que se le pida.
A las 3:30 empiece a barrer y trapear el piso. Use suficiente Soilax (tarro rojo).
Saque toda la basura antes de salir.
NO COMA MIENTRAS ESTA TRABA JANDO'.

Yo no le permitire que coma frente ala maquina. Usted debe tomar un descanso para comer y debe marcar su salida en el reloj. Marque sus entradas y salidas a la hora en que usted entra y sale del trabajo en su uniforme.
Debe afeitarse y mantener su uniforme abotonado todo el tiempo.

Muchas gracias,
Mr. Sedlibe

NY ES MEJOR QUE NEW HAVEN DE ALGUN MODO

En las escuelas publicasde New York, el 22% de los estudiantes son Puerorriquenos, pero menos que 1% de los principales son descendentes de Puerto Rico, segun un estudio del Puerto Rican Forum.

En New Haven, el porcentaje de Puertorriquenos en las escuelas publicas es casi 10%. Quantos principales puertorriquenos hay aqui? Ninguno!

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Huelga Continua en Rio Grand

Trabajadores en la Planta General Electric en Rio Grande, Puerto Rico, quien ha estado en huelga por casi 8 meses rechaza el plan de la compania, por un voto de 309 a 1. En este plan, la compania se niega a reconocer la union o emplear a los 60 trabajadores que estan activos en la huelga.

La huelga empezo en octubre 28, 1969 Los trabajadores han recibido el apoyo de la comunidad y de otras uniones, como estudiantes y profesionales quienes en muchas ocasiones se unen a las lineas huelguistas que son mantenidas 24 horas al dia.

Las fuerzas especiales del gobierno han estado en la planta desde que empezo la huelga y han molestado a los huelguistas..

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MODERN TIMES

July 15, 1970

On The Job — Life in a Clam Factory

By Joan Brown

On the surface, the clam factory is a good place to work—clean work area (though hot), pleasant people, nice boss (who encourages you to call him by his first name). Like most factories, the work is repetitious and fast. There is a conveyor belt where the clams are washed, filled, smoothed over, dotted with paprika, and packed.

Production moves at the rate of 80 clams per minute—which means every human hand on the line handles four clams every three seconds -all day long. This leaves one with a splitting headache, and the constant smell of clam, paprika, and bread crumb in one's clothes.

It is a young company, a new factory, and mostly new employees. The nice boss is concerned about keeping his employees happy because alienating them would be uneconomical at this point (and they haven't yet learned to make trouble for him yet.)

Many of the workers are Puerto Rican, many of them new not only to the factory but also to the country, and, hence, still operating under the illusion that America is the land of promise and still willing to be very cooperative in their work. On the surface (as I said), any rebellious spirit in the workers seems totally co-opted.

Workers Divided

Underneath this "perfect factory" veneer, there are many stories to tell of the clam factory. The workers are divided from each other along lines of race, gender, and status. Men have the jobs of cooking, cleaning-up, stacking boxes of fresh-packed clams, and putting them in the freezer room. All of these jobs spare them the pressures of working at the fast pace of the conveyor belt. The men in the factory are seen wandering all over the place (and "rapping" to the women they think are worth it).

Not all the men, however, have equally demanding jobs. The Puerto Ricans do the packing and stacking, and the whites do the cooking, which is the most leisurely job in the place. They average seventeen batches of clam stuffing a day, but, while a batch is cooking, there is nothing for them to do but "look busy."

Among the women, the same racial division exists. There are two or three aging white ladies with upwards of nine years seniority. They have the least taxing jobs (of the women). They work away from the conveyor belt—making samples or feeding trays of frozen clams into a machine that wraps them in a plastic wrapper. They even have a different shift for coffee breaks from the Puerto Rican women.

By law, everyone has to have their head covered to keep hair from getting into the food. This is how one can tell how much status a particular job has. All the men wear paper chef's hats. The women wear hairnets. The bosses wear plastic helmets (to show who they are, not because there is any danger of anything falling on their heads).

Finding A Scapegoat

In any place where there is a great amount of frustration, there is also a great need for a scapegoat. In the clam

Continued on page 14

WHY SO GLUM?
I'VE BEEN FIRED
HOW COME
SAYS HE AIN'T GOT THE CLAMS.
BALONEY! HE JUST HIRED ME
THAT'S WHAT I TOLD HIM
WHAT'D HE SAY?
HE CLAMMED UP.
WE SHOULD'A GOT TOGETHER AND STOOD UP TO HIM
YEAH, BUT...
WE WAS TOO BUSY BUILDIN' OUR OWN SHELLS!
Alan McKnight ®

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Events

July 18, Sat.: Testing of children to seek out cases of lead paint poisoning. Housing Authority buildings at Quinnipiac Terrace and Farnam Courts.

July 19, Sun.: ECO-PICNIC. Music (bring instruments), organic and natural foods (bring and share), ECO-Auction (bring and sell) to benefit Environmental Offensive. Everyone invited. Free. Car pools will leave at noon from Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. For further information, Call 4360433.

July 19, 26, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 7:30 p.m., at 148 Orange St., New Haven.

July 21, Tues.: Pollution slide show. Free. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St.

July 21, 28, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale 7 p.m.

July 22, July 29, Wed.: Free nutrition class conducted by Edith Zarafis. 7:45 to 9 pm. The class is preceded by a yoga class beginning at 6 pm. Yoga Center, 750 Elm Street, New Haven.

July 24, Fri.: Friends of Hank Parker and the Democratic Alliance present a summer frolic. Picnic supper, baseball, swimming, tennis, dancing. 5 to 12 p.m. Donation $7.50. For information call: 865-2155, 248-2287.

July 26, Sun.: FREE PLAY, "Sacco and Vanzetti" presented by the New America Theater Ensemble on the New Haven Green, 9 p.m. This play by Reginald Rose covers the historic trial and international uproar about Sacco and Vanzetti. Free. For further information about the New America Theater Ensemble's plays call 436-3099.

July 26, Sun.: "The Battle of the Bands" Sponsored by Hill Planning Team. Bowen Field near Hillhouse High. 2 to 7 p.m. Advance tickets $2, gate $2.50. Tickets on sale at Hill Neighborhood Corp., NARCO, Hill Environmental Control, Hill Community Services, Hill Summer Programs. Proceeds to Hill Summer Programs.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Deegan-Hope, State-Elm; Bread & Roses, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Casa Green, State near Elm; SNETCO, George.

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Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy; Imperial Luncheonette.

Broadway: Yale Co-op; Whitlock's

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cozy Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Pl.; Metcalf Drugs, Main-High.

Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Ridgeview Pharmacy, Ridgeview.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Baybrook Pharmacy, Baybrook Center; Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington; Bob's Market, Dixwell—Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster; Carolina Lunch, Winchester-Thompson.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

West Hills: Sam's Market, Harper Ave.-Valley St.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood.

Whalley: Renaissance, 45 Whalley; Chuck's, Whalley, Winthrop; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Whalley SPA, corner Norton; Ben Smith Pharmacy, Whalley-Hobart.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Exchange, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George.

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